REGISTERED No. 6—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,059.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Re. 1.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5	0
Second do.		2	8
Third do.		2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0	2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "CHANDA," 2 040 Tons, 221 H.P. Commander K. Macaulay, on SATURDAY, the 23rd February, 1878, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Callingapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where induce ment offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE, Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander G. W. Wicks, R. N. R., on THURSDAY, the 21st February 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDER ABASS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander G. W. Wicks, R. N. R., will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 21st February 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander F. G. Hay, on TUESDAY, the 26th February 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£6	Without wine.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st March 1878.
SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 15th March 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st May 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, January 1, 1878.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

MR. DAVID MacIVER'S Steamer TUSCANY, Capt. Gough, will sail from BOMBAY about 2nd March. To be followed by the SICILY, Captain Green, during the middle of April.

The vessels can take a few passengers by special agreement.

Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th February 1878.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND *via* NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P nominal, Captain Brand, will sail on the 6th March, and will be followed by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,309 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain T. Collin, on the 20th March,
and by the
S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain J. Shaw, on the 3rd April.
and by the
S. S. CHILDWALL HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain F. Putt, on the 15th May,
and by the
S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
3,100 tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain Brand, on the 29th May.

For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs Henry S. King and Co. and Messrs. King, Baillie and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c., will be attended to by Messrs. King, King & Co. here.

Bombay, December 27, 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under :—

	Tons. H.P.	From Bombay.	
ITALIA	2,345 424	...March	16
OLYMPIA	2,760 424	... „	30
INDIA	2,289 509	...April	17
MACEDONIA	2,272 486	...May	1
THRACRIA	2,107 424	... „	8

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples ..... Rs. 400
To Liverpool ..... „ 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, November 15, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1878
(*a*) MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	25th Feb.
TRAVANCORE	1990	350	W. Barratt	4th. Mar.
(*a*) MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	11th do.
VENETIA	2726	450	W. B. Andrews	18th do.
(*a*) INDUS	3470	500	S. D. Shalland	29th do.
— ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	1st April
(*a*) AUSTRALIA	3963	600	G. F. Cates	8th do
— SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	15th do
(*a*) BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D Anderson	22nd do
— BANGALORE	2661	500	E. G. Stead	29th do
(*a*) HINDUSTAN	3143	600	W. W. Haselwood	6th May
— CHINA	2916	460	T. Alderton	13th do
(*a*) DECCAN	2429	350	G. D. Gaby	20th do

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (*a*) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th February 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KASHGAR	2021	450	E. J. Baker	5th March.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	19th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th February 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3133	500	N. Stewart	1st March.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	29th „
SIAM	3900	500	G. N. Hector	26th April.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th February 1878.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES :—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt) ..... Rs. 950
Ditto with the option of travelling one way *vid* Southampton ..... „ 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

NOTICE.

RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS by the "ANCHOR" LINE are available at the following rates :—

BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL and back..... Rs. 800
BOMBAY to NAPLES and back from LIVERPOOL..... Rs. 750

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS by the "HALL" LINE are available as follows :—

BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL and back..... Rs. 800

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

HALL LINE
S. S. CHILDWALL HALL.

THIS Steamer has been unavoidably delayed. She will sail on SATURDAY positively.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Agents.

TO FOLLOW THE CITY OF POONAH.
S. S. BELLONA, 2,000 TONS.
SAILING ABOUT THE 25TH FEBRUARY.

THE above Steamer offers excellent accommodation to a limited number of First and Second Class Passengers for Liverpool.

1st Class, Rs. 450. 2nd Class, Rs. 300.

For Passage and Shipping Baggage, apply to

WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co.,
Passenger Agents, Bombay.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company will despatch the following First Class Passenger Steamers, on the undermentioned dates :—

Vessels.	Capt.	Disp. Tons.	H.P.	
S.S. CASTORE	G. Marussig	3787	250	on 24th Feb. 1878.
S.S. ETTORE	C. Lazarich	3503	400	on 25th Mar. „
S.S. POLLUCE	G. Requrin	4711	250	on 15th Apr. „
S.S. ACHILLE	F. Forti	3500	400	on 10th May. „
S.S. CASTORE	G. Marussig	3787	250	on 27th „ „

All Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 120	„ 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free lug gage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

28, Bombay Green, February 12, 1878.

Homeward Bound PASSENGERS.

SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS.

EVERY requisite for the journey can be obtained ready for *Immediate Use* at very *Moderate Cost* from

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE, ASQUITH AND COMPANY, 8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. Harton & Co., Calcutta,
22, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

RE-ENGAGEMENT.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA
BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THAT
THE GREAT ENGLISH TRAGEDIAN,
MR. B. FAIRCLOUGH,
WILL APPEAR IN HIS WORLD-RENOWNED IMPERSONATION OF
MACBETH,
ON THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21st, 1878,
IN SHAKESPEARE'S TRAGEDY OF
MACBETH.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

MACBETH	Mr. B. FAIRCLOUGH.
Duncan, King of Scotland	„ H. Vernon.
Malcolm	„ M. Comerford.
Macduff	„ J. Balsom.
Banquo	„ S. Phelps.
Rosse	„ J. Morris.
Seyton	„ A. Plumpton.
Physician	„ H. Vernon.
Fleance	„ G. Andow.
Wounded Officer	„ A. Smythe.
Murderer	„
Lenox	„ J. Dillon.
Lady Macbeth	Madame Carlotta Tasca.

(Her first appearance on the dramatic stage.)

1st Witch	Mrs. H. Vernon.
Gentle-woman	
2nd Witch	Mr. A. Plumpton.
3rd Witch	J. Dillon.
HECATE	MISS ELCIA MAY.

FRIDAY, 22ND FEBRUARY,
OTHELLO.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 3
Stalls	„ 2
Gallery	„ 1-8
Pit	„ 1

Doors open at 8-30 ; performance at 9 precisely.

Tickets may be obtained and seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

LAST NIGHTS ! LAST NIGHTS ! !
OF THE
MAMMOTH COMPANY,
which will positively close its season in Bombay in a few days, to do not fail to witness
THE GRANDEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE WORLD.

GRAND DOUBLE PROGRAMME THIS THURSDAY EVENING.

POPULAR PRICES ! MILLION PRICES ! CHEAP PRICES ! ! !

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 22ND FEB. 1878.

GRAND SPECIAL AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE FOR THE FREE ENTERTAINMENT

of all orphans and poor children whose parents or guardians are unable to pay for admission. Head masters and those in charge who have sent in communications or intend to avail themselves of this invitation, are requested to bring those in their charge to the Circus not later than 3-15 o'clock p. m.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The GENEROUS PUBLIC are respectfully informed that a few seats in the Dress Circle only will be available for purchase to attend the SPECIAL PERFORMANCE given for the Orphans on Friday afternoon. As many have expressed a wish to honor the occasion with their presence, no doubt receiving as much pleasure at seeing THE BRIGHT and BEAMING FACES OF THE ORPHANS AND LITTLE WAIFS, screaming with delight as at witnessing the Circus Performance, let the kind hearted embrace this opportunity of distributing a few lollies and sweetmeats to the FATHERLESS.

JOHN WILSON & Co., Proprietors.
H. W. CORBYN, Agent.

CUTCH CLAY.

IT has been established by practical experiments that CLAY EXISTS IN CUTCH of a VERY SUPERIOR DESCRIPTION for all plastic purposes. Individuals or Firms wishing to establish a POTTERY or POTTERIES in Cutch should apply to the Dewan for information, Specimens of the clays and articles manufactured therefrom can be seen at Bhuj.

MANIBHAI J.
Dewan of Cutch.

Bhuj, 16th February 1878.

3s. TO MAKE A TON OF FINEST ICE.

ICE-MAKING MACHINES, working continuously, and also in hot climates, and producing from ½ ton to 24 tons of chemically pure and transparent Ice per day, according to size, Vanes & Littmann's improved Ammonia system—unrivalled and awarded the Grand Medal of Progress at Vienna, 1873. Household Ice-Machines, Water Cooling Apparatus for Breweries, Air Cooling Apparatus for Theatres, Stores, Government and other large buildings. Address for Illustrated Price Lists and Circulars

Messrs. HEIDECKE, LAUTH & Co.,
General Agents to the Manufacturers,
35, SEETHING LANE, LONDON, E. C.

AGENTS WANTED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I, MITHIBAI, widow of FRAMJEE SORABJEE MAJOR, have contracted a debt from RITA FRAMJEE BRITTO and JULIUS LUCAS BRITTO, all that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, in Curwady Lane, or otherwise called Duggarwady, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 9, and the land is described in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 246. If any person or persons have any claim or demand by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, or otherwise, on the said property, should intimate the same to Mahadew Fackeerjee, Bond Writer, house No. 27, at Coalbhatwady, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale, she, or they, will be precluded therefrom, and the sale will be completed—Bombay, 20th day of February 1878,

MAHADEW FACKEERJEE.

REDUCED PRICES.

Finest Virginian Golden Leaf
HONEY DEW TOBACCO ;

A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.

IMPORTED OVERLAND AT Per Pound, Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

BASS'S PALE ALE,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

"IT is gratifying to find in each analysis that the reputation of this firm (who are Messrs Bass and Co.'s principal bottling agents) for supplying the best and most genuine malt liquors is honourably sustained."

Per dozen	Qts., Cash	Rs. 5 12
Do.	Pts. do.	3 12

SOLE AGENTS.
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

CONCERT, TOWN HALL.—To-morrow, Friday, a Concert will be given by the Organ Committee, commencing at half-past 5 o'clock. Admission, One Rupee ; Side Seats, Half Rupee.

WANTED, FURNISHED ROOMS in the FORT ; Rampart Row preferred. Address, stating terms, to ALPHA, care of *Bombay Gazette*.

ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN can have good BOARD and RESIDENCE in an airy house in the Fort. Terms moderate. Address "Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO LET at Matheran, a Furnished Bungalow containing Drawing, two Bed and Bath Rooms. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to R. KOLAJEE & Co., No 34, Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, an Oscillating Double-action Condensing ENGINE (Marine), 49 H. P. nominal, complete, almost new. Apply to this Office.

FOR SALE, Tents, Camp Furniture, Lady's Horse, Piano, Good Cow, Sind Buffalo, Tiger, Panther and Bear Skins. Apply to Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co., Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

WEDDING, CHRISTENING and BIRTHDAY CAKES made to order. J. PEARSE Confectioner, Apollo Street, Fort.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.—The Company's wholesale

QUARTERLY PRICE CURRENT
OF
DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
PHARMACEUTICAL AND PROPRIETARY PREPARATIONS,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES,
AND
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES OF ALL KINDS,
FOR FEBRUARY 1878.

In the above we have endeavoured to meet the requirements of our Medical Friends and Constituents throughout India, to whose notice, and that of the Profession generally, we submit the following considerations :—

Through our London Agency we are in a position to avail ourselves of all favourable fluctuations in rates, and of personal selection in the best markets.

Many Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Preparations heretofore imported are now prepared in our own Laboratory, ensuring purity, freshness, and reduction of rates.

Our special Pharmaceutical Preparations are known throughout India, and are included in the daily Materia Medica of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty.

The rates will be found very moderate, and Indents for large quantities will meet with liberal reductions.

Our Staff and other resources are such as to enable promptitude of execution and despatch of all Indents entrusted to us.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

BEG to inform their numerous Constituents and the Public generally, that they have OPENED, at the request of their numerous friends, an ESTABLISHMENT in MEADOW STREET, FORT, where all sorts of Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Toilet Requisites, Perfumery, Soaps, and Dietetic Preparations for Invalids are kept in stock.

DISPENSING DEPARTMENT.

THE DISPENSING DEPARTMENT is under the entire supervision of EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN ASSISTANTS.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

PIANOS! PIANOS!

JUST RECEIVED, IN PERFECT CONDITION,
A FEW
SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
As imported by Mr. NEUBERG for the last 13 years, with all the latest improvements.
PRICE Rs. 650, NETT CASH, inclusive of packing.

ALSO A FEW
SCHIEDMAYER'S SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,
PRICE Rs. 675, NETT CASH, inclusive of packing.
Both of solid Walnutwood and made expressly for India, by order of

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw the attention of the Public and their Customers to their newly completed stock of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S GOLD and SILVER WATCHES. Intending purchasers will find a choice selection to suit them for presents, gifts, &c., for the coming Xmas Season.

From amongst their large stock they would particularly recommend their

GENTLEMEN'S WATCHES.

18-Carat Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Patent Lever Watches, ½ plate	Rs. 125
Their well-known 18-Carat Gold Open Face Hunter or ½ Hunter Lever Watches, ½ Plate	Rs. 150

A Gold Medal was awarded for the excellence of this Watch at the Broach Exhibition.

The same Watch as above with the addition of compensation balance Brequit hair-spring and in extra Massive Case	Rs. 200
Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Keyless Watch	Rs. 150
Do. do. do. highly finished with heavy case	Rs. 250

LADIES' WATCHES.

18-Carat Gold Open Face Watch, cylinder escapement	Rs. 75
18-Carat Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Watch, small size	Rs. 120
Do. do. Open Face Gold or Enamelled Dial ½ plate	Rs. 140
Do. do. do. in Hunting Cases	Rs. 150

These two last mentioned watches can be highly recommended, special attention has been given to their finish of both case and movement.

18-Carat Gold Hunting Watch of extra superior quality, and very heavy case, lever escapement, compensation balance	Rs. 250
18-Carat Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Keyless Watch, cylinder escapement	Rs. 150
Do. do. do. lever escapement	Rs. 180

In addition to the above specialities Messrs. F. L. and Co. have in stock a large assortment of

Ladies' Enamelled and Jewelled Watches from	Rs. 200 to Rs. 500
Gold Chronometer Watches proved in the Observatory, from	Rs. 400 to Rs. 700
Second independent Watches from	Rs. 250 to Rs. 400
Chronograph or Racing Watches.	
Repeating Watches from	Rs. 300 to Rs. 2,000

SILVER WATCHES.
Their well known 50 Rs. Watch.
Their well known Keyless 90 Rs. Watch.
Their Brass Railway, 40 Rs. Watch.

A good Silver Watch, patent lever escapement, in open face, hunting or ½ hunting cases ..... Rs. 25.

A splendid stock of Ladies and Gentlemen's Gold Chains just received.
A large stock of mechanical TOYS and FANCY GOODS will be sold at cost price.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

PIANOS ! PIANOS ! ! PIANOS ! ! !

S. ROSE & Co. beg to inform their numerous Constituents that they are in receipt of further supplies of

THE GENUINE GRAND SQUARE
"SYMPATHETIC" PIANOFORTE.
Sole Agents in Bombay, S. Rose & Co.

These Noted Pianos are guaranteed to stand the climate in any part of India. They are unrivalled for Tone, Touch Finish, and Durability.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO S. ROSE AND CO.

"La Pianetta Favorita."

The cheapest Cottage Piano constructed for India. Compass 7 Octaves, Solid Wood, no veneer, Trichord Treble, metal pin plate Price Nett Cash Rs. 375.

New and Second-hand Pianofortes.

Grand Square Pianofortes by Broadwood and Sons, or by Collard and Collard	From Rs. 250 to Rs. 550
Semi-Grand Pianofortes by Broadwood and Sons, Collard and Collard, or by Stodart	„ 300 to „ 450
Full Grand Pianofortes, by Collard & Collard, Broadwood and Sons, or by Stodart	Rs. 450 to Rs. 1,200

Pianofortes sold on the New System of Hire. Terms on application.

Repairs of every description of Musical Instruments by experienced European Assistants to S. Rose & Co

HARMONIUMS. HARMONIUMS.
Harmoniums by Alexandre and other Makers.

Solid Oak, 4 Octaves	Rs. 100
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers	110
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers, Broad Reed, superior finish	130
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers, Expression Stop	160
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass F to F, 2 blowers, Broad Reed, superior finish	180
Solid Mahogany Cases, 5 Octaves, Compass F to F, 2 blowers, 3 Stops, Organ toned	200
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass F to F, 2 blowers, 3 Stops, Organ toned	
Church Harmonium, Massive Oak Case, Handsomely carved consoles. Size 4 feet 6 in by 2 feet 5 in. ; height 3 feet 3 in. Five rows of Vibrators with Fighteen Stops, Expression and Grand Jeu. Bass.—Cor Anglais, Bourdon, Clarion, Bassoon, Violoncello, Saxophone, Bourdine, Forte. TREBLE.—Flute Clarinette. Fifre, Hautbois, Musette Celeste, Tremolo, Forte. The whole of the mechanism is made on an improved system, which adds greatly to the solidity and roundness of tone, and diminishes the chances of derangement when exposed to damp and to varying temperature	Nett Cash... 800
Solid Oak Harmonium, specially constructed for India, with 2 rows of Keys, complete, 2½ Octaves of Pedals, Pedal Swell, Pedal Stop, and Expression Stop	900

HARMONIUM "EXPRESSIF."

In Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom	250
In handsome Walnut Case, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom	300
In Oak Case, 8 Stops, zinc bottom C to C with 8 stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom	300
In handsome Walnut, &c., Compass C to C, with 8 stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom	350
In Ebony and Gold ditto. ditto.	500

The New Alexandre Organ.

Solid Walnut Resonant Case, Type C, Compass, 5 Octaves, F to F, size 3 feet 6 inches wide ; 1 foot 5 inches deep ; 3 feet 2 inches high, 3 stops	Nett Cash Rs. 400
Solid Walnutwood Resonant Case, Compass, 5 Octaves, F to F, 9 Stops—Flute, Lieblich Gedact, Dulciana, Vox Humana, Gamba, Diapason, Principal, Sub Bass, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell The tone is soft and full. The wind easily sustained	Nett Cash Rs. 800

American Organs by Mason and Hamlin.

Portable, Four-Octaves, Single Reed, with Automatic Swell, Improved Bellows, Two Pedals, Improved Reed Valves, Walnut Case	Rs. 300
MASON and HAMLIN'S American Organ ; Five Octaves, Double Reed ; Five Stops, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell ; Self-adjusting Reed Valves ; Improved Bellows ; Ivory fronts to Keys ; Clothed Mortises, &c., Patent Resonant Case, Panelled front and ends, best finish. Walnut Case	Nett Cash Rs. 550
UPRIGHT RESONANT CASE. Length, 4 ft. 3 in. ; Height, 3 ft. 7 in ; Depth, 2 ft.—Two and one-fifth rows of Vibrators, with Octave Coupler, Sub-Bass, and Full Organ Knee Stop. Nine Stops—Diapason, Viola, Melodia, Flute, Sub-Bass, Vox Humana, Octave Coupler, Forte I, Forte II. The Octave Coupler couples below, and gives the effect of four complete sets of Vibrators	Price, Rs. 750

American Organs.

Length, 2 ft. 10 in. ; Depth, 1 ft. 9 in. ; Height, 2 ft. 7 in. Two sets of Reeds, Three Stops—Viola Flute, Grand Organ (Knee), Forte, and Knee Swell	Price, Rs. 300
BLACK WALNUT—Length, 3 ft. 9 in. ; Depth, 1 ft. 11 in. ; Height, 3 ft. 2½ in. NEW STYLES Extra Cases, &c.) Two sets of Reeds, Seven Stops—Melodia, Viola, Diapason, Flute, Vox Humana, Forte I, Forte II	Price, Rs. 450
Two and one-fifth sets of Reeds, Eight Stops—Melodia, Viola, Diapason, Flute, Vox Humana, Sub-Bass, Grand Organ (Knee), Forte I., Forte	Price, Rs. 60

Pianofortes, Harmoniums, and Organs tuned by contract.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.—Pianofortes are let out on hire at POONA and in the Bombay Presidency at moderate rates.

S. ROSE & CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRAMJEE INSTITUTE.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK
OF THE
GREAT ILLUSIONISTS
IN THEIR
WONDERS.

ADMISSION.

FIRST CLASS ..... Re. 1.
SECOND CLASS ..... As. 8.

Seats can be secured in advance without extra charge at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s.

Doors open at 8-30 ; Performance at 9-15.

ANGLO-SWISS MILK
is received by
EVERY MAIL STEAMER.
Per Tin, Cash, Annas 8.
Per case of 4 dozen Tins, Rs. 22.
TREACHER & Co., Limited.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE AND COMPANY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 22nd instant 1 at, P.M., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their room as follows :—

A large collection of hosiery consisting of grey socks and stockings, shirts, &c., &c.

A collection of samples of gold gilt table ornaments, such as biscut and tobacco boxes, fruit dishes, flower vases, fancy glassware, perfumery, pictures, &c., &c.

2 Cases highly scented soaps.
Few dozens very fancy English chairs.
On account and

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 20TH FEB. 1878.

THE news received to-day conveys nothing of a definite character respecting the political situation in Europe, but anything it seems to be regarded as slightly less pacific, and yesterday's commercial telegrams from London bear out this view. Consols and French Rentes have both declined ¼, the respective quotations being 95¼ and 110½. Enfaced Rupee paper is unaltered. Fours and Fours-and-a-half 81½, Fives-and-a-half 89½. Coffee in London shows an advance of 1s. per cwt. in Mid. Plantation Ceylon, Cocoanut Oil is higher by 5s. in Ceylon and 10s. per ton in Cochin; Wheat to arrive is the same, and in Seeds the only change is an advance of 6d. in Bombay Linseed ex-Warehouse.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday was steady, but prices as quoted by Reuter mark a fall of ¼d. in 3lbs. Madapollams and 1¼d. per piece in 30-inch Jaconets. Cotton in Liverpool closed, according to Reuter firm, the sales being estimated at 12,000 bales, but spot prices are unaltered, and private messages, we hear, generally call the tone of the market quiet. Reuter quotes F. G. F. Omra., with the G. F. clause, February-March shipment via Canal at 5¼d., and we learn from private sources that good fair March-April shipment via Canal stands at 4¾d. per lb. These figures show very clearly that the previous day's spurt has not been maintained, and it is evident that the position is not yet sufficiently assured to render a permanent rise of any importance probable. The New York advices of yesterday are slightly less favourable. Spot Cotton is unaltered, but Futures have receded 1-16 cent, May shipment being now given at 11 3-16 cents per lb. The receipts at the ports to date show the following comparisons:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Tuesday's Receipts	16,000	18,000	20,000
Four days' ,,	70,000	48,000	59,000
Total since 1st Sept. ,,	3,416,000	3,453,000	3,350,000

Bar Silver in London is reported by Reuter to have advanced from 54d. to 54⅝d. per oz, and private telegrams report actual business at the latter quotation, which is equivalent to about 1s. 8½d. per rupee. This rapid rise is doubtless due to the American advices which we noticed two days ago, and we learn in addition that there has been considerable buying of the metal on speculation in Europe. How far the price may be run up under such circumstances it is difficult to say, but at the present moment it seems not at all unlikely that a further rise may take place. The usual result, however, is pretty certain to follow at no very distant date. Higher prices will attract large supplies of the metal, and if, as seems probable, the weekly amount of Council drafts is increased, the reaction will not be long in coming.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened this morning with a very firm appearance, and although no extent of business has been done, an advance of 1-16d. to ⅛d. per rupee has been established. Sellers of private paper show little inclination to meet the market at the advance, but advices from Calcutta are strong, and combined with the altered position of Silver at Home for the moment, may very possibly lead to higher figures being established before the departure of the Mail. A great deal will depend on the rates obtained for Council drafts in London to-day, and there is considerable difference of opinion as to what the result will be. The general idea seems to be from 1s. 8¾d. to 1s. 8 15-16d, and our position here to-day is based on that average. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8¾d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 9 3-16d. to ¼	,,
Credits, 6 months' sight	1s. 9 3-16d.	,,
Documents, 8 ,,	1s. 9¼d.	,,
Sovereigns each	Rs. 11 8-3"	

On Calcutta there is less enquiry for demand drafts, and there are no buyers over ¼ per cent. premium. For 60 days' sight we still quote 1 per cent. discount nominal.

GOVERNMENT PAPER remains steady but not active at:—Fours, Rs. 94 to 94½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 94½; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 102¾.

The SHARE MARKET has still an improving tendency, and our quotations are again in favour of sellers. Bank of Bombays are ½ per cent higher. Land Companies are unchanged, and in Press Companies the only movement is a further recovery of Rs. 50 in Mofussils. Spinning and Weaving Companies are decidedly firmer, and there has been some buying done at an advance of Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per share. Bombay-Burmah Trading Company's shares are Rs. 10 higher.

COTTON opened at yesterday's enhanced rates, but with quieter accounts from Home, and rising Exchange to face buyers decline to go on, and although nominally unchanged, prices are practically easier by Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. Transactions to a moderate extent have taken place in ready Cotton, Omras and Broach, there being a considerable demand to cover February shipment, but for future delivery the enquiry is slow. Great dissatisfaction prevails with the delay in transit of Cotton by the G. I. P. Railway. Considerable quantities have been lying at the Omrawuttee station for days past owing to want of waggons, and it seems as if even without famine traffic to provide for, the rolling stock of the Company is insufficient for trade requirements. To-day's quotations for March delivery are:—

Good Broach	Rs.	204	per candy	F. P.
Do. Hingunghaut	,,	200	,,	,,
Do. Omrawuttee	,,	189	,,	,,
F. G. F.	,,	185	,,	,,
G. F.	,,	179	,,	,,

FREIGHTS are without appreciable change of any kind. By steam for Liverpool £1-12-6 is the current rate, and by sail £1-15 per ton. The Liddesdale (s. s.) for March loading is reported fixed for Genoa at 45s. per ton payable here, with concessions and commissions, and for Venice and Trieste engagements have been made at 47s. 6d. per ton.

PIECE GOODS are quiet with no special movement of any kind. The demand shows no signs of improvement, and with rising Exchange the tendency on the part of sellers is to accept reduced rates.

COALS continue dull with a downward tendency. A steamer cargo of Davison's West Hartley is reported to have been sold at Rs. 17½ per ton alongside.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomal Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. s.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	124
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	700
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p. ct.	691½
National Bank of India	10,000	500	all	6 do.	104
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	665

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,125	
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	875	
Albert Ginning Co	700	500	all	15 p.c.	650	
Apollo Press Co	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	375	
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	635	
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	45 p.s.	435	
Indian Press Co	1,000	350	all	14 do	150	
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	65	
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	600	
Colaba Press Co	500	1,250	all	50 do	425 xd	
Dholiera P. and G. Co.	600	500	all	15 do	230 xd	
East India Press Co	400	1,000	all	100 do	850	
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	8,250	50 do	1,200	
French Press Co	200	500	all	40 do	310	
Imperial Press Co	1,150	—	1,400	30 do	300	
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co	1,125	400	350	40 do	315	
Prince of W. Press	120	—	1,500	30 do	350	
Samoon's Press Co	600	500	all	25 do	325	
Scin a Press Co	400	850	750	60 do	425	
Scinde & Tuglagh Cotton Press Co., Ld	100	1,000	925	150 do	1,025	
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 n	
Volkart's United Press Co	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	550	

*For Shares for the half-year

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.*	705	
Press Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	80	
Mazgon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	30 p. s.	750	
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	9,000	1,400	all	12 p.s.	220	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	—	825	
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,040	
Alfred Mills Co	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.s.	1,150	
Alliance Spinning Company	400	2,500	all	100 p.s.	2000	
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	..	70	
Bhowmuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000	..	40 p. s.	1,250	
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	45 p.s*	975	
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*	245	
Broach Mills	1,800	1,000	all	10 p.s*	100	
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	40 p.s.	745	
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	60 p.s*	980	
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	635	
Dharumsey Spinning	5,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	845	
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,300	
Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,135	
Hindostan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	40 p.s.	905	
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	750	
Jayaji Jalloo Mills	750	1,000	all	45 p.s*	900	
Khandesh Spinning	750	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,150	
K. Mancujee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45 p.s*	930	
Shahnullah	300	1,250	all	Nil	625	
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,150	
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	80,000	50	50	..	36	
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	25p.s*	3-5	
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	5-p.s*	1,130	
Monarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,150	
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	235	
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	50 p.s*	875	
Neriad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	700	
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	600	
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	20 p.s*	340	
Oriental	1,000	625	all	25 p.s*	710	
Princess of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	1,000	
Samoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	..	530	
Soonderdas Spinning	950	1,000	all	75 p.s.	700	
Do do, 4 Shares	800	1,000	250	125 p.s.	205	
Shahapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	900	
Sholapore Mills	575	1,000	all	40 Rs.	65	

*For Shares for the half-year.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE S. S. LITTLENECK, 760 tons, Captain H. J. Litten, sailed yesterday for Akyab, in ballast.

THE S. S. STAINCLIFF, 847 tons, Captain T. Morris, sailed yesterday for Akyab, in ballast.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. TYRIAN, 667 tons, Captain R F. Garvie, sailed yesterday for Genoa, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

THE BARQUE TAMORA, 496 tons, Captain J. Staccomb, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bushire, 2nd Feb, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP NIMROD, 1,009 tons, Captain F. Lyle, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, 23rd Jan., with a cargo of timber and 8 horses. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Nanabhoy and Sorabjee.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
20	Nimrod	Lyle	Moulmein, Jan 23.
	Tamora	Staccomb	Bushire, Feb 2.
	Travancore (s)	Barratt	Venice, Jan 25.
	Mathew Cay (s)	Clarke	Rangoon.
	Brambletye	Gibbs	Australia.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination s
20	Littlebeck	Litten	Akyab.
	Tyrian (s)	Garvie	Genoa.
	Staincliff (s)	Morris	Akyab.
	Persia (s)	Merello	Genoa.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.
15 Castello (s) ..... Howe ..... London, Dec 23.
Willie Reed ..... Yates ..... Liverpool, Oct 18.
16 D of Sutherland (s) Cox ..... Bombay, Feb 6.
Suzat ..... Burne ..... Southampton, Jan 10.
Vixen (s) ..... O'Keefe ..... Colombo, Jan 7.
Chancellor (s) ..... Reynolds ..... Liverpool, Jan 12.
Gingalese ..... Stewart ..... Madras, Feb 8.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 15—Ships City of Calcutta and Rajmahal.
Feb. 16—French Man-of-War, steamer Bourayne, and steamer Orion.

PASSENGERS.

Per Castello—Mr and Mrs Wilson, Miss Cook, and Miss Kentfield.
Per Chancellor—Mr and Mrs Reynolds.
Per Surat—Mr and Mrs Forbes and 2 infants, Mr and Mrs Richards, an infant Mr and Mrs Allen, Mr Wilson, Mr McDermott, Mr Collingwood, Mr M Smith, Mr Huntley, Mr Forbes, Mr McInnes, Mr Bowrand, Mr Gray, Mr Beecher, Mr Wake, Mr Garrick, Major Judge, Mrs Rutherford, Mrs Harman, Mrs Partridge, Mrs Errington, Mr Thanet, Mr Pope, Mr Phillips, Mr Mackey, Mr and Mrs Westland and infant, Mr and Mrs J Kenny, Mr and Mrs W Kenny, Mr L Dean, Mr A Hayes, Mr C Watson, Mr A C Clerk, Mr R B Claudius, Mr Shaw, Mr Concannon, Mr Chisholm, and Mr Green.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Surat—31st January, H M S Wild Swan. 9th February P and O S Siam for Australia. 9th February, P and O steamer Khiva for China. 9th February, passed steamer Khedive for Madras. Steamer Almora, steamer Tenasserim, Indian Navy Crarewitch.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.
6 Marlborough, ss, Webster, from Bussorah.
6 Kashgar, ss. Baker, from Southampton.
7 Craigforth, ss, Farmer, from Kurrachee.
7 Heriedon, ss, Rooke, from Cardiff.
8 Anadyr, ss, Morean, from Marseilles.
9 Peshawar, ss, White, from Calcutta.
9 Negbellah E, ss, Vasphi, from Zaila.
9 Merkara, ss, Balantine, from London.
9 Australia, ss, Bozoni, from Genoova.
9 Arabia, ss, Dodero, from Bombay.
9 Black Watch, ss, Holloway, from Rangoon.
10 Kwang Tung, I G S, Campbell, from Perim.
10 Lena, ss, Peace, from Bombay.
10 Bokhara, ss, Anderson, from Bombay.
10 Whitburn, ss, Escoate, to Marseilles.
10 Commodore, ss, Ellis, to Port said P O.
13 Border Chieftain, ss, Nicol, to Jeddah.
13 Zeal, ss, Court, to Havre.
13 Aurreera, ss, Olano, to Manilla.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.
6 Marlborough, ss, Webster, to London.
6 Kashgar, ss, Baker, to Bombay.
7 Craigforth, ss, Farmer, to Liverpool.
8 Kwang Tung, I G S, Campbell, to Perim.
9 Anadyr, ss, Morean, to China.
9 Peshawar, ss, White, to London.
9 Merkara, ss, Balantine, to Calcutta.
9 Australia, ss, Bozoni, to Bombay.
10 Arabia, ss, Dodero, to Genoa.
10 Black Watch, ss, Holloway, to Port Said P O.
10 Lena, ss, Peace, to Marseilles.
11 Bokhara, ss, Anderson, to Venice.
11 Whitburn, ss, Escoate, to Marseilles.
12 Commodore, ss, Ellis, to Port said P O.
13 Border Chieftain, ss, Nicol, to Jeddah.
13 Zeal, ss, Court, to Havre.
13 Aurreera, ss, Olano, to Manilla.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Earl King, ss, Ferguson, from Red Sea.
Albuia, ss, Bradley, from Cardiff.
Heseldon, ss, Rooke, from Cardiff.
Nesphillah E, ss, Vasphi, from Zaila.
Kwang Tung, I G S, Campbell, from Perim.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 20.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Zante s—150 packages iron rose nails, Tyebjee Adamjee; 40 bundles spring steel and 9 cases hardware, Tyebbhoy Allybhoy.
Childwall Hall s—6 drams varnish, Greaves, Cotton and Co.
Europa s—6 cases hardware, Ramchunder Mahadew and Co.
Thessaly s—200 bundles steel iron, Ritchie Stewart and Co.
Vespasian s—250 kegs sulphur of brayties, Tespali Cama.

FROM LONDON.

Khiva s—11 casks salammoniac, Cuma Rowjee; 10 bales brown paper and 2 cases leather picking bands, Essoofally Sumsoodin.
Kashgar s—1 cask zinc paint and 15 drams linseed oil, Tyebally Surufally and Co; 7 bales strawboards, Hajee Esmail Jaitha and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Earl of Zetland s—40 bales cotton, Jairam Dayall; 100 bales cotton, Forbes and Co; 50 bales cotton, G Reifferscheid and Co; 64 bales cotton, Moolchund Motichund; 100 bales cotton, Mooljee Gooculdass.
Galatea s—18 bales hides and 9 bales skins, Hajee Sulleman Esse; 401¾ cwts myrabollams, Vurdhman Poonsey and Co; 800 cwts myrabollams, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 353 cwts myrabollams, Dyal Dharsee; 50 bales cotton waste, Govindram Bewakdass; 44 bales wool, Hurjeevan Vussonjee; 75 bales wool, Lu kmdass Khimjee; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 38 bales cotton, Lowjee Jairam; 100 bales cotton, Steer and Co; 100 bales cotton, Munsookbhoy Bhacoobhoy; 45 cwts dry ginger, Veerchund Homraj; 25 bales wool, Pragjee Toolsedass; 100 bales cotton, G Reifferscheid and Co; 500 cwts myrabollams, Ghella Jadowjee; 750 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gooculdass Cullianjee.
Bellona s—30 bales rags, J H Littlewood; 500 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 38 bales cotton, Rowjee Pearjee; 50 bales cotton, Monserwanjee Manockjee and Co; 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 250 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 26 bales wool, Pragjee Toolsedass.
Childwall Hall s—2 cwts myrabollams, Jairam Lilladhur; 55 bales wool, Gooculdass Cullianjee; 9 bales wool, Nursee Khutow; 4 bales wool, Mohunjee Purmanand; 27 bales wool, Khimchun Purmanund; 29 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 30 bales cotton, Mohunjee Purmanund; 300 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co; 61 bales wool, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 150 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 496¼ cwts myrabollams Boculdas Narayenjee.
Winghunter—357¼ cwts myrabollams, Nursee Kessowjee and Co

FOR LONDON.

Mirzapore s—8 cases P feathers and 12 cases fishmaws, Peerbhoy Damjee; 2 cases fishmaws, Abdoola Moosa; 14 cases fishmaws, 23 bales hides and 5 bales skins, Allarukhia sazun; 23 bales skins a d 60 cwts cowdies, Hillick, Nixon and Co; 4 bales hides, Rujubally Allyvoza; 41 cwts nuttungs, Shapoorjee Pestonjee; 39½ cwts myrabollams, W & A Graham and Co; 12 bales hides, Esmail Hajee Abdoolrehman; 22 bales skins, W Nicol and Co; 2 bales skins, Fazul Mamed Dam; 77 packages cloves, Peerbhoy Assur; 1,399 cwts myrabollams, W Nicol and Co; 556¾ cwt myrabollams, Jaitha Fuzeedeen; 77½ cwts myrabollams, Jaitha Fuzeedeen; 45 cwts coir yarn, Mcgjee Currimsee; 7 bales hides, Heerjee Dharsee; 5 bales skins and 3 balesskides, Abdool Rahiman Esmail; 8 bales hides, Rahimtoola Casum; 13 bales skins, Munjee Allarukhia, 218 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten.

FOR HAVRE.

Zante s—6 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 40 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 130 cwts B horns, Geo Lockhart and Co.
Mirzapore s—23 bales cotton, Geo Lockhart and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Buteshire s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Nor s—240 cwts rapeseed, Rallı Brothers.
Tagus s—104 cwts coffee, Tyebjee and Co; 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 750 cwts ground nuts and 7,500 cwts teel seed, Ewart, Latham and Co.
Australia s—1119¾ cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Australia s—1,550 cwts ginnelly seed, 2,003 cwts linseed, and 200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Castore s—250 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 150 balesjcotton, Lyon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co

FOR TRIESTE.

Castore s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 50 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 12 bales cotton waste, Meiffre Nevue; 13 bags coffee, 5 cases cigars, and 1 case cardamoms, B I S N Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Australia s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Australia s—1,999½ cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers.

FROM SUEZ.

Castore s—4 pots rosa oil and 2 pots coolfa oil, C M Mitsree,

FOR HONGKONG.

Orissa s—76 cases sharkfins and 12 cases fishmaws, Currimbhoy Ebram; 40 bales cotton, Goolamhoosein Jamsahomed; 17 bales twist, Hormusjee Manockjee Pashaw; 23 bales twist, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 4 bales cotton and 4 cases fishmaws, Currimbhoy Ebram; 40 bales sharkfins and 35 bales fishmaws, Goolamhoosein Jamsahomed.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 21.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

For Judgment.

204-76—Prescot and W—Vinayeck Wassudeo vs Purmanundass Jevanjass and others—Macfarlane and G and Hearn C and L.

LONG CAUSES.

566-75—Chalk and W—Pathan Mahomed Khan Hajee Khan and others vs Rajcoomar and others—Crawford and B—Part heard

622-77—Nursushna and B—Dossabhoy Eduljee vs Shricrushna Nana hoy and others—In person.

712-77—Tyabjee and Sayad—Ramchunder Helwai vs Khitardass Hurmookroy—Shapurjee and T.

672-77—Muljee and B—Manjee D ass vs Vurjivundass Vullubdass—Tyabjee and S.

639-77—Mc Skimm—Monarjee Topun and others vs The Alliance S and W Co—Lynch and T.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

654-77—Mr Turner—Abdool Gunnee Abdoola vs Joosub Hajee Cassim and another—Khundsrao and M.

562-77—Mac arlane and G—P Jeevandass vs C Nensey and others—Prescot and W and M M Munshi.

444-77—Kesar bun and G—Awa'ai vs Mithaibai—Jefferson and P.

678-74—Bhaishunker—Gooculdass Currumsey vs The New Piece Goods Bazar Co and another—Shapoorjee and T.

733-77—In person—Wasantrao Balmukund and others vs Wasudeo Abbajee and another—Balkreshna and B.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

729-77—In person—Benjamin Abraham and another vs Abdoola Mogeanee and others—Shapoorjee and T—In person.

738-77—In person (a pauper)—Ahmed Sultan vs Noorbi and another.

601-77—Fletcher and S—Nursee Kessowjee vs Rahim Assur and another—Tyabjee and S and Khunderao Mavejee.

627-77—Muljee and B—Hallimabai, widow, vs Abdool Bakar Hajee Mahomed—H Bicknell.

690-77—Rimington, H and L—Mamon Hajee Harroon Mahomed vs Mulvi Abdool R—Lynch and T.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 19.

Sheddon, Surg Major, on leave, from Kamptee.
Boyd, Lieut Col, 2-17th Regt, on leave, from Mhow.
Clarkson, Surg, on duty, from Rutnagherry.
Gilbert-Cooper, on duty, from Poona.

FEBRUARY 20.

Collis, Capt, 6th Regt, on leave, from Delhi.
Boyd, Surg, on leave, from Dharwar.
Mansergh, Capt, 2-17th Regt, on leave, from Mhow.
Singleton, Capt, 28th Bombay N I, on leave, from Rajkot.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 20.

Tandy, Capt, 8th Bombay N I, from leave, to Poona.
Gordon, Sub Lieut, 1st Lancers, from leave, to Poona.
Caldecott, Captain, on duty, to Poona.
Murphy, Captain, from leave, to Poona.
Dane, Surg, from leave, to Poona.

THE NAVY.

Commander Parsons has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 18th instant, with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Captain from that date.

THE ARMY.

War Office, Pall Mall, 1st February.

2nd Dragoon Guards, Captain Edmonds, Supernumerary List, retires on a pension.

5th Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant Kenyan-Stow, from the 19th Hussars, to be Captain, vice T. H. Hartnell.

6th Dragoon Guards, Lieut Hammond to be Captain, vice W. W. Graham.

7th Dragoon Guards, Captain and Brevet Major Molyneux to be Major, vice H. F. Dent.

Lieut Becher to be Captain, vice Brevet Major E. Molyneux.

8th Dragoons, Major and Brevet Lieut-Colonel Gore to be Lieut-Colonel, vice Brevet-Colonel Thesiger. Captain and Brevet Major Curtis to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut-Colonel Gore. Lieut Thackeray to be Captain, vice Brevet Major Curtis.

9th Lancers, Lieut McInnis to be Adjutant, vice Lieut Vesey.

10th Hussars, Captain and Brevet Major Chaine retires on half-pay.

11th Hussars, Lieut Kinchant to be Captain, on augmentation.

18th Hussars, Lieut Slade to be Captain, vice Mannock. Scots Guards, Lieut Dalison to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut and Captain H Bludyer, promoted.

2nd Foot, Captain Holt to be Major, vice E H Helyar. Lieut Beale to be Captain, vice W J Holt.

5th Foot, Captain Singer, Supernumerary List, retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Lieut Marleton to be Captain, vice Brevet Major Massy. Lieut Hackett to be Adjutant, vice Lieut Darley, promoted.

6th Foot, Captain and Brevet Major Evans to be Major, vice A. Austin. Lieut Stratford to be Captain, vice Brevet Major Evans.

10th Foot, Captain and Brevet Major Battye retires on a pension. Lieut Lang to be Captain, vice T. Scott. Lieut Wiley to be Adjutant, vice Southey, promoted.

11th Foot, Lieut Vaughan to be Captain, vice J. H. Bamfield.

12th Foot, Quartermaster Farrant retires on half-pay.

13th Foot, Major and Brevet Lieut-Colonel Brown to be Lieut-Colonel, vice A. Baldrigge. Captain and Brevet Major England to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut-Colonel Brown. Lieut Twyne to be Captain vice Brevet Major England. Lieut Parr to be Captain, vice Bailey, retired.

14th Foot, Lieut Hosack to be Captain, vice Brevet Major Bryce.

16th Foot, The appointment as Adjutant of Lieut Aldworth is antedated to 17th Oct 1877.

19th Foot, Major and Brevet Lieut-Colonel Barrett to be Lieut-Colonel, vice Brevet Lieut-Colonel Chippindall, C. B., retired upon half-pay. Captain and Brevet Major Williams to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut-Colonel Barrett. Lieut Paterson to be Captain, vice Brevet Major Williams.

20th Foot, Lieut-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Hibbert retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission.

21st Foot, Major and Brevet Lieut-Colonel Templeman to be Lieut-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel Dalyell. Captain and Brevet Major Cook to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut-Colonel Templeman. Lieut Gordon to be Captain.

25th Foot, Lieut Dering resigns his appointment as Adjutant.

27th Foot, Captain Herring to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut-Colonel H. Cowell, Lieut Stainforth to be Captain, vice Herring. Lieut Wodehouse retires, from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission.

29th Foot, Captain Cooper retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

31th Foot, Phillips to be Captain, vice Brevet Major Pepper.

35th Foot, Lieut-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Tisdall retires on half-pay.

39th Foot, Major and Brevet Lieut-Colonel Chichester to be Lieut-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel Currie. Captain and Brevet Major Smyth to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut-Colonel Chichester. Lieut Mant to be Captain, vice Brevet Major Smyth, Lieut Barlow to be Captain, vice John Stephens.

43rd Foot, Lieut.-Colonel Smith, V.C., retires on a pension.

47th Foot, Lieut. Wreford to be Captain, vice Bell. Lieut Cooper to be Captain, vice O'Connor, promoted half-pay Major.

50th Foot, Captain King retires on a pension.

Captain Barker, Supernumerary List, retires on a pension.

51st Foot, Captain Lewes, from the Supernumerary List, to be Captain, vice Brevet Major Trydell.

53rd Foot, Major Terrot, from the 63rd Foot, to be Major, vice W. L. Auchinleck, who exchanges. Lieutenant Messiter retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

54th Foot, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Shiffner to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel Trevor. Captain and Brevet Lieut-Colonel Hughes to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut-Colonel E. T. Shiffner. Lieut-Joyce to be Captain, vice Brevet Lieut-Colonel Hughes.

57th Foot, Captain Picot to be Major, vice Meaden, Lieut-Denton to be Captain, vice Picot.

60th Foot, Lieut-Smith to be Captain, vice Brevet Major Watson, promoted. Lieut-Vaughan resigns his Commission. Second Lieut-Nevill from the 1st Foot, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut Smith.

63rd Foot, Major Auchinleck, from the 53rd Foot, to be Major, vice Terrot, who exchanges.

65th Foot, The appointment as Instructor of Musketry of Lieut Ethelston, is antedated to 26th Nov. 1876.

77th Foot, Major Skene retires on a pension.

80th Foot, Sergeant-Major Lindop, from the 28th Foot, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut P. Swinburne, promoted.

82nd Foot, Lieut Daubeny to be Captain, vice Brevet Major Calmo-Seymour.

84th Foot, Lieut Kirkpatrick to be Adjutant, vice Lieut Cobbold, promoted.

85th Foot, Captain Purdon retires on half-pay.

90th Foot, Lieut Ivatt to be Captain, vice Maclachlan. Lieut Sandham to be Captain, vice J. Wilson. Gentleman Cadet Hotham, to be Second Lieut in succession to Lieut Laye.

91st Foot, Captain Gurney retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

95th Foot, Sub-Lieut Godley, from the 94th Foot, to be Sub-Lieut, vice E. W. W. Wynn.

97th Foot, Captain Lesdbitter retires on a pension.

99th Foot, Lieut. Hickley retires on temporary half-pay. Lieut. Harford to be Adjutant, vice Lieut. Macklin, promoted.

103rd Foot, Lieut. Hickley to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut Nott, promoted.

105th Foot, Sub-Lieut Barter to be Lieut.

Rifle Brigade, Sergeant-Major Markland to be Quarter-Master, vice W. Macdonnell, appointed Quartermaster Royal Military Asylum.

2nd West India Regiment, Lieut-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Webber, having served five years as a Regimental Lieutenant-Colonel is placed on half-pay.

Royal Hospital, Chelsea, Chaplain of the First Class the Rev. Sydney Clark, half-pay, to be Chaplain.

Commissariat and Transport Department, Assistant Commissary Woods is cashiered by sentence of a General Court Martial.

Medical Department, Surgeon-Major Elliot, from half-pay, to be Surgeon-Major. Surgeon Andrew Irwin resigns his Commission.

Veterinary Department, the undermentioned Veterinary-Surgeons to be Veterinary-Surgeons of the first Class: J. O. Berne, J. Reilly, and Plomley.

Half-Pay, Captain Nugent, from the 6th Foot, to be Major.

BREVET.

Captain and Brevet Major Battye, 10th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Cololonel.

Captain King, 50th foot, to have the honorary rank of Major.

Captain Edmonds, Supernumerary List, 2nd Dragoon Guards, to have the honorary rank of Major.

Captain Leadbitter, 97th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Major.

Captain Barker, Supernumerary List, 50th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Major.

Quartermaster Farrant, 12th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Captain.

Deputy-Assistant-Commissary Fairfax, Madras Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Assistant-Commissary Cochran, Madras Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

General Edward Pole should have been described in the Gazette of 2nd October, 1877, as Colonel 12th Lancers, and not 5th Lancers.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death, on 3rd December, 1877, of General Lord Henry H. M. Percy, K.C.B., V.C., Colonel of the 89th Foot:—Lieut-General Sir Arthur Borton, K.C.B., Colonel, 1st West India Regiment, to be General. Dated 4th December, 1877. Major-General Wells, C.B., on the Retired List, to be Lieut-General. Major-General Hart to be Lieut-General.

The following promotion to take place consequent on the death, on 13th December, 1877, of Lieutenant-General Arthur C. Bentinck:—Major-General Pratt, C.B., to be Lieut-General.

The undermentioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces to be granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be Major-Generals: Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet Colonels Reid, H. D. Manning, F. Duffin, G. M. Battye, and W. H. Paget, all of the Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Colonels: Lieut.-Colonel Foote, Bengal Staff Corps. Lieut-Colonel Grove, Madras Army.

MEMORANDA.

Lieut-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Dwyer, retired full

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RISE IN SILVER.

LONDON, FEB. 20.

Silver is excited and is nearly a penny up. In the week the Germans have sold half a million. To-day exchange has risen a farthing.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

OVEMENTS OF THE BRITISH FLEET.

LONDON, FEB. 19.

British Ironclad Squadron has left Mudania gone up to Touzla, situated to the north of the entrance to the Gulf of Ismid.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY PRINCE BISMARCK.

BERLIN, FEB. 19.

In to-day's sitting of the German Parliament, Prince Bismarck made a speech in which he declared his disbelief in the likelihood of a general European war arising in the settlement of the Eastern Question. With respect to the policy of Germany, he said that there was nothing in the conditions of peace demanded by Russia from the Porte which called for a change in the attitude the German Government had all along observed. Germany will not interfere, but is quite willing to act as mediator. In conclusion he stated that Germany would not regard with favour an alliance between Germany, Austria, and England against Russia.

THE EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

The Congress of the European Powers at Baden-Baden is now regarded as certain to be held.

STATEMENT BY THE AUSTRIAN PRIME MINISTER.

VIENNA, FEB. 19.

In to-day's sitting of the Austrian Chamber of Deputies, the President of the Council of Ministers declared that Austria would preserve the interests of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, and furthermore would object to any shifting of the balance of power in Europe.

THE PROPOSED OCCUPATION OF GALLIPOLI.

LONDON, FEB. 20.

Negotiations are still proceeding between England and Russia respecting the proposed occupation of Gallipoli by Russian troops. The Government will make a statement in Parliament to-morrow on the subject.

THE NEW POPE.

ROME, FEB. 20.

Cardinal Pecci (Italian) has been elected Pope by the Conclave of Cardinals in succession to Pius IX. The new Pope has assumed the title of Leo XIII.

LONDON, FEB. 19, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm. The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	5 3/16
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
7 lbs. Shirting do.	5-9
8¼ lbs. do.	7-0
40s. Mule Twist	0 10
Exchange on India, 60 days sight	1-8¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	81½
4½ per cent. do.	81½
5 per cent. do.	89½
3 per cent. Consols for account	90½
5 per cent. French Rente 1872	110½
Bar Silver	54½

Arrival—Pollace.
Departure—Racilia.

CROP REPORTS.

THE weather and crop reports from the Central Provinces, dated the 18th inst., reports that clear cool mornings and evenings prevail there. The *rabi* cutting still continues. Wheat linseed, and pulses are injured in some places by blight, frost, and insects, especially at Seoni, where the prospects of the *rabi* crop are poor. General prospects are fair. Prices have risen considerably, owing to large exports towards Bombay and the North-West Provinces.

THE following official statement of the careful and elaborate efforts of the Government of India to procure a uniform rolling stock for this country appears exquisitely absurd when we remember that the same Government has gone out of its way to thrust into the midst of the broad gauge railway system a narrow gauge section which makes the use of a uniform rolling stock between Bombay and Upper India impracticable :—The authorities have had for some time under consideration the question of how the rolling stock of Indian railways can be best adapted for the rapid and easy conveyance of troops in emergency, without interfering with the ordinary requirements of passenger and goods traffic. The movement of large bodies of troops by rail is by no means an easy problem, and its importance in this country may be gauged by the idea of our position, if, on the outbreak of the mutiny, we had been able to concentrate all available troops at once for the attack of Delhi. Beyond doubt railways properly used more than double the striking power of our army in this country. A progress report on this important subject has just been issued showing that a thorough enquiry and consideration of the subject is going on. It appears that it is not intended to make any hasty or radical alterations in rolling stock, but merely that as the old stock dies out it should be replaced by a pattern which has been decided on as most suitable for all cases. The advantage of a uniform character of rolling stock on all lines is obvious. The necessities of famine relief have lately shown this out very prominently. A large amount of rolling stock for State railways is now constructed on a settled pattern. The alterations required in ordinary carriages at present are very slight. The dimensions of the covered goods waggon will be sufficiently increased to admit of four horses being loaded in the width of the waggon; and in the third class passenger stock the interior fittings are to be made moveable, side openings arranged so as to allow of the entrance of a dooly and extra fittings to admit of the carriage being used for the conveyance of sick and wounded. Military time-tables are being drawn up with the aid of the Railway authorities, so that on any sudden emergency all necessary calculations will be to hand, the traffic managers will know the probable wants of the Military Staff, who on their side will know what can be fairly expected to be done, be able to estimate the time required for movement, and arrange accordingly without fear of confusion at a critical movement.

A PRINCIPAL advantage of Tuesday's successful meeting in Bombay is, that it has brought into prominence the Trades' Association of this city, who, or at least whose Chairman, Mr. Kemp, organized the meeting. Previously, the Association had not been much heard of as a public body; but it will now, we may expect, take a position not inferior to that of the Trades' Association of Calcutta.

THE Byculla Club Ball on Tuesday night was the most successful the Club has given for years. The Ball Committee acted on the golden rule, that in the spacious rooms and broad verandahs of the Clubhouse it is impossible to have too much light, and nothing could be more artistic or effective than the way in which the lighting was managed. The happy idea was borrowed from Government House of placing rows of butties along the cornice which runs round the entrance hall, an arrangement which shows off to singular advantage the shape of a well-proportioned room. The illumination of the grounds, too, was more brilliant than usual, and there was no strong wind to mar its effect. The company present numbered more than 400, and the diversified programme, in which the polka figured as well as the waltz and galop, made the dancing very animated and attractive. The ladies of course appeared in their best for the Club Ball, and many of the dresses were remarkably beautiful.

A TELEGRAM, dated 30th January 1878, has been received by the Bombay Government from the Hon'ble Colonel Sir Andrew Clarke, R. E., K.C.M.G., C. B., Member for Public Works of the Council of the Governor General, expressing great pleasure with his visit to Kurruckwasla, which he regards as a great work, calculated to do much immediate good, and promising future financial success. He suggests that, as its present designation conveys no idea of what the work really is, this Government will be pleased to have it officially re-named "Lake Fife" in honour of its author. His Excellency the Governor in Council has therefore been pleased to direct that the Lake at Kurruckwasla, the head-works of the Mutha Canal, be henceforth styled "Lake Fife." The whole proceeding strikes us as being most absurd. What reason was there so pressing, that the Kurruckwasla Reservoir should be called "Lake Fife," that Sir Andrew Clarke should waste good public money by "telegraphing" his opinion on the subject? And if "Kurruckwasla Reservoir" (Kurruckwasla being the name of the site) does not "convey an idea of what the work really is," how will the new name do so, unless everybody happens to know that Colonel Fife superintended the construction of the reservoir? What a craze there is for sticking up the names of officials everywhere!

THE editor of the *Calcutta Review* requests us to state that he has deemed it right to tender to the Calcutta bar an apology for certain unwarrantable imputations against the Indian bar, which were unwittingly allowed to appear in an article in the last number of the *Review*.

MORE "imperial" measures seem to be casting their shadows before, if we may judge from the following remarks in the *Pioneer*:—"What public end is served by the maintenance of a peculiar and costly fabric of Government at Bombay for the mere internal administration of the province? That very considerable economy, putting the question on the lowest ground, would ensue from the unification of the Government of British India on a plan from which the old world forms of separate administration at Bombay Castle and Fort St. George would disappear, is beyond dispute; and though that reform would affront some local prejudices at first, there seem to be no substantial arguments against it. The costliness of the present system would perhaps be an inadequate reason for a somewhat revolutionary change if there were nothing else to recommend it, but the truth is that some of the more prominent among recent events in India tell against the existing organization very strongly. The Baroda trouble and the early mismanagement of the Madras famine afford materials for an indictment against the presidency system, in comparison with which mere questions of money are insignificant." The "Baroda trouble" would have been settled quickly and satisfactorily, if the Presidency Government had not been interfered with by Lord Northbrook.

THE *South of India Observer*:—We believe that Sir Andrew Clarke had a narrow escape in going down the Goodalore Ghaut the other day. He was being driven down by Mr. Brown, and the conveyance had arrived at a very dangerous decline, with precipices on either side, when suddenly the progress of the carriage was arrested by something lying across the road. The ponies, had they been driven by an inexperienced hand, would certainly have become unmanageable, especially as they were both fresh, and had this happened, the whole party must have been precipitated. Fortunately, however, Mr. Brown's well tried hand prevented such a catastrophe. When Sir Andrew recovered the shock, and the possible danger had been averted, the party alighted to search out the cause for the ponies having come to so abrupt a stoppage, when it was discovered that the obstruction was a *corpse*, in a state of great decomposition. Vultures had done their work, and there was very little beyond the skeleton of a human being to be seen. Possibly it was the corpse of some famine subject. It is surprising, however, to notice that it should have been allowed to remain in such a position, especially when the road is a public one, on which there has been extensive traffic lately.

A TELEGRAM in the Lahore paper, dated Quetta the 15th inst., says that "a kahar of the 32nd Pioneers was stabbed four times by a fanatic Pathan from Cabul territory, without apparent cause. The kahar lived only two hours. The murderer was wounded and arrested."

THE following are the names of the members of Parliament to whom the memorial against the Trades Licence Tax and a copy of the proceedings in the Circus on Tuesday are to be sent :—

Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone.	Genl. Sir G. Balfour, K.C.B.
,, John Bright.	Thomas Chambers, Esq.
Sir George Bowyer, Bart.	Edward Bates, Esq.
Sir Thomas Bazley, Bart.	Thomas Brassey, Esq.
Rt. Hon. W. E. Baxter.	W. E. Briggs, Esq.
Sir George Campbell, K.C.S.I.	Jacob Bright, Esq.
Rt. Hon. Stephen Cave.	Joseph Chamberlain, Esq.
Sir Charles W. Dilke, Bart.	James Cowan, Esq.
Sir Js. D. H. Elphinstone, Bt.	Joseph Cowen, Esq.
Rt. Hon. W. E. Forster.	M. E. Grant Duff, Esq.
,, George J. Goschen.	John Dunbar, Esq.
,, Robert Lowe.	Samuel Lang, Esq.
Sir John Lubbock, Bart.	John Farley Leith, Esq.
Rt. Hon. W. N. Massey.	Duncan Maclaren, Esq.
,, G. Sclater-Booth.	John Pender, Esq.
,, C. — Villiers.	Rt. Hon. Lyon Playfair, C.B.
George Anderson, Esq.	Thomas B. Potter, Esq.
J. L. Ashbury, Esq.	T. M. Weguelin, Esq.

WE learn that a Freemasons' Lodge E. C. was opened at Bhosawul last month. This will be a boon to the railway brethren, as hitherto they had to go either to Egutpoora or Budnaira for Masonic business or other "devotions."

IT is unlikely, we hear, that the Nizam will visit the Caves of Ellora and other antiquities just now, although H. E. Sir Salar Jung has given an allotment of money to repair the tombs, &c., at Doulatabad and its vicinity.

SOME of the titles which we are accustomed to see applied and which rightfully belong to certain of the "superior" clergy of the English Church, have been, to our surprise, assumed by the Brahmos to designate their chief minister. It looks odd to find Baboo Keshub Chandra Sen addressed "Most Reverend Sir" and "The Very Rev.." &c., which certain Brahmos have adopted in a recent memorial to the great apostle of the Theistic faith.

THE *Pioneer*:—The hard case of the Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels of Artillery disestablished under the recent change in the organization of the regiment in India, is believed to have found a powerful sympathizer among the authorities in this country. We understand that a scheme for benefiting them considerably in the matter of pensions is now under consideration. Fortunately for its prospect of acceptance, the Financial Department are not required to be generous. Since the cost of the scheme would be a very insignificant item compared with the ultimate saving to the exchequer from the change of system, the sufferers by which have an obvious claim to be reasonably provided for.

THE last published statement regarding famine relief operations in the Province of Mysore is up to the week ending the 9th inst. informs us that "there is nothing new to record of the condition of the Province, nor are there any signs that the pressure upon the lower classes is increasing. To meet the possible contingency of distress later on, the circumstances of each district are being carefully considered and the policy to be followed laid down. Distress is for the present more evident in the towns than in the villages, where there is still ample employment for all, and in the neighbourhood of some of the larger towns therefore, where poverty is apparent, the Famine Commissioner is permitting a small work to be tentatively opened. If the numbers resorting to it should exceed 300, the help of the Department Public Works is to be obtained and if possible the labourers transferred to a larger and more useful work: if people from the villages resort to the work and thus evidence a desire among the ordinary labouring class for employment, one or two large works would be commenced in each taluk, and if numbers unduly increased, restrictions for the present somewhat relaxed would be re-imposed. Imports of grain by rail amounted to 1,184 tons, or 280 tons less than last week. The exports from Bangalore to the interior were 605 tons, or 169 tons more than last week. Prices did not sensibly alter. The number of labourers on civil relief works was 4,546, or 521 more than in the previous week. The increase is due to new works started in the Bangalore and Kolar districts in conformity with the principles mentioned above. The Department Public Works employed 41,657 labourers, or 1,453 in excess of the number returned last week, the increase occurring chiefly in the Bangalore and Tumker districts. The number in relief camps was 3 648, or a decrease of 127. To the camps, 1,716 persons were admitted, 785 discharged to their homes, and 177 sent to relief works. Many of the admissions consist of persons assisted with a meal on their way to relief works, and therefore not formally discharged from the camps. Besides these 1 489 were dealt with at Bangalore. Last week the cost per head was Rs. 2 0-5 and for the present week Rs. 1-1-9." The interim report, dated the 16th, says that "there is no change in prospects. Prices maintain a high level. Public health improving."

THE general remarks on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 12th inst. are as follows:—"In Madras the only rainfall reported is in Ganjam; general prospects are unchanged; the price of rice is fluctuating, and that of dry grains generally rising slightly. The total number on works is 141,551, and on gratuitous relief 153,981, a decrease of 9,355 and 11,091 on the figures for last week respectively. In Mysore there has been no rain, and there is no change in prospects; the number on works for the week ending the 2nd instant was 44,229, and gratuitously relieved 3.775: the former is 1,605 more and the latter 353 less than in the previous week. In Bombay showers are reported, with much consequent benefit to the *rabi*, from Sind; elsewhere there has been no rain and the reaping of the *rabi* is beginning. Moderate rain has fallen in most districts of the Central Provinces, which has partially damaged the crops. In Berar no rain has fallen; the harvest of the *rabi* has commenced. In Central India rain is reported from Gwalior and a hailstorm from Sutna. In Rajputana slight rain has fallen at Jodhpore, Tonk, Jeypore, and Ulwur; prospects are good. In Bengal rain has fallen in several of the Central and Delta districts, in Behar, the Bhagalpur division, and Chota Nagpur; it is wanted in the Eastern districts and in Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar, and Pooree; the prospects of the *rabi* and other standing crops are generally satisfactory. In Assam and Sylhet there has been rain. In Burma none has fallen; the harvest is excellent. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there has been general rain and in many districts hail; some injury has been done to the crops by damp, hail and blight, and fine weather is required to secure the harvest. General rain, with hail in many places, has also fallen throughout the Punjab; agricultural prospects are still good, but more rain is not required in the Northern districts, though it would be beneficial in the Hissar division."

THE Simla correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes: "This morning, the 15th, at 17 minutes to 1 o'clock the sanitarium was visited by the second earthquake this year. It was a tremulous motion, which set all the doors and windows rattling; there was no upheaving, rolling, or sudden shock; simply a trembling which continued for fully half a minute or upwards. The motion seemed to have come from the westward; this I infer from the circumstance of the door that is on the west side of my room having been the first to give its warning voice by creaking."

M. WADDINGTON has informed the French Budget Committee that in the event of a European Congress he should ask for a special grant, in order to secure the proper representation of France as one of the Great Powers.

THE arrival of an English trading steamer at Tobolsk in Siberia is the first fruit commercially of the recent attempts to obtain access by a north-east passage to the mouths of the Siberian Rivers. Passing up the Obi this ship has entered the Irtysh River, which itself rises in the central plateau of Asia not far from the scene of the late Chinese operations about Manas, and is navigable for small craft at least as far south as Semipalatinsk, which is thus placed in communication by a water-route with London. The sugar which formed the chief part of the cargo brought by this pioneer vessel, was being sold at Tobolsk at but little over one-third of the price at which the inhabitants had hitherto been supplied. A return cargo of hides, tallow, and food-grains (the latter at the almost incredibly cheap rate of 144 lbs. per rupee, 15 to 20 copules per pud of 36·1 lbs.) had been obtained by the enterprising English trader. The drawback to any development of this trade, however, seems to be the difficulty of returning to England the same season, though perhaps this may be overcome when the navigation is better known.

WRITING on the 1st February, the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"An extraordinary demonstration in favour of the Government took place in the city yesterday afternoon. The City Neutrality Committee had called a meeting at the Cannon-street Hotel for three o'clock to protest against the vote of six millions; but an hour before that time a crowd opposed to the object of the meeting forced their way into the building, occupied the corridors and stairs, and created so much confusion that the police had to be sent for to clear the hotel, and the proposed meeting was abandoned. A large crowd assembled outside the hotel, and amidst great uproar were addressed by various persons above whose heads were exhibited placards bearing the inscriptions, 'Confidence in the Government,' and 'Send the fleet to the Dardanelles.' Some of these placards were torn up by the opposite party, and several 'free fights' took place. Resolutions of confidence in the Government having been carried, the crowd marched through the streets to the Guildhall, where an impromptu meeting was organized, at which the Lord Mayor presided, and the following resolution, which was proposed by Mr. E. H. Palmer, governor of the Bank of England, and seconded by Sir Robert Carden, was carried amid enthusiastic cheering: 'That this meeting is sincerely desirous of peace being maintained if it can be done consistently with the honour and interests of the British Empire, and it considers that the cause of peace and the interests of the empire will be best promoted by supporting the foreign policy of Her Majesty's Government, in which this meeting respectfully expresses its entire confidence.' It is intended, in order to give a party character to the demonstration, that the resolution should be seconded by a member of the City Liberal Club, but owing to the confusion which prevailed this arrangement could not be carried out. In the evening a deputation from the meeting went to the House of Commons, and presented the resolution to Lord John Manners, who thanked them on behalf of his colleagues." The *Standard* says:—"An extraordinary display of feeling was manifested yesterday at Lloyd's, where a petition was largely signed in support of the foreign policy of the Government and evoked rounds of cheers and the singing of 'Rule Britannia.' Probably in its history such a scene has never been before witnessed in Lloyd's, which is ordinarily a very quiet place." At the Memorial Hall, a representative conference of Nonconformists met and passed almost unanimously a resolution strongly protesting against the vote of six millions. Mr. S. Morley, M. P., the Rev. Dr. Allon, the Rev. Newman Hall, the Rev. Dr. Landels, and the Rev. J. G. Rogers were among the speakers. At meetings called at Woolwich, Wolverhampton, and Rotherham to oppose the vote of credit, amendments expressing confidence in the Government were proposed and carried. Earl Fitzwilliam proposed the amendment at the Rotherham meeting. A large crowd assembled at the Peers' entrance to the House of Lords last evening, and greeted the Earl of Beaconsfield as he entered with loud cheers, again and again renewed. One voice shouted, "You shall have the money, and double the amount if you want it." Thereupon more cheering followed. The Premier bowed his acknowledgments to the crowd. The Earl of Derby and the Marquis of Salisbury were also loudly cheered.

Both Houses of the United States Congress have unanimously passed a resolution giving the thanks of Congress to Mr. Henry M. Stanley for his achievements in the field of African exploration.

THE colony of Victoria has been brought to a pretty pass by a most extraordinary and violent exercise of power on the part of the Ministry, and passively approved of by the Governor. The whole machinery of Government has not only been arrested but deliberately dislocated, and that not by the fanaticism of a democratic mob, but by the responsible Ministers of the colony. Heads of departments have been peremptorily dismissed, as well as all the Judges of the inferior Courts. The whole trade of the colony is paralysed, and what the end will be it is impossible to say. The *Melbourne Argus* just to hand says,

"Every Englishman who is a friend of constitutional government and of liberal principles of public policy, and who wishes to see the wise and temperate freedom of the mother country transplanted in and enjoyed by the various colonies she has founded, will be saddened and depressed by the intelligence which this mail will bring him from Victoria. For the events of the last fortnight unhappily tend to show that a colony may be plunged by the folly of its rulers, and the undisguised selfishness of a majority of the representatives of the people, into a course of action which, if persevered in, must result in the ruin of the community, without the knowledge, although with the consent, of the very classes which will be the first to suffer such a calamity. Our recent experience has sufficed to demonstrate that only three co-efficients are required in order to bring about so disastrous a state of things. The first of these is a complaisant and *poco curante* Governor, who abdicates his legitimate functions directly an emergency arises in which the exercise of an independent judgment and the display of a firm and just neutrality, are most positively demanded of him. The second is the possession of power by a Ministry elevated to office during a gust of popular passion, inflamed by misrepresentations for party purposes—a Ministry which makes it its boast that 'it will stick at nothing,' and that it is not in any way identified with the great interests and permanent industries of the colony. And the third is the prevalence of a sectional class feeling, engendered in the minds of the operatives by the declamatory fustian of professional demagogues and an unprincipled section of the public press."

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 16th February, 1878.
Open, 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	51,622	0	0
Merchandize	1,29,788	0	0
Other Receipts	500	0	0
Telegraph	865	0	0
Total Rs.	1,82,775	0	0

Corresponding week in January 1877.
Open 439 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	49,490	0	0
Merchandize	91,431	0	0
Other Receipts	839	0	0
Telegraph	1,121	0	0
Total Rs.	1,42,881	0	0
Increase Rs.	40,094	0	0

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 19th February 1878.

Means of observations taken at 4 and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·932
Temperature of the Air	80·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·4
Dew Point	67·6
Relative humidity of air	0·645
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=1)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9 p.m.)	86·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 9 a.m.)	72·0
General Direction of wind	NNW, N, NNE, NW, NNW,
Movement of wind in 24 hours	212.

BOMBAY.

A DRUNKARD.—Richard Harrison was yesterday charged before the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with being drunk and incapable, and on conviction he was fined Rs. 10, or in default to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday on view of the body of a Mahomedan girl, aged ten years, who on the night previous accidentally had her clothes set on fire from a kerosine lamp, and expired from the effects of the injuries she had thereby sustained. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

CHEATING BY PERSONATION.—On Tuesday last, at the Fort Police Court, an information was laid before Mr. Nana Morojee by Mr. Sadanund Essobe, an assistant to the chief clerk of the Bombay Small Causes Court, against two Mahomedans of the Borah caste, named Adum Ali Hyder Ali and Essoof Ali Alibhoy, and warrants were issued for their arrest. The former is charged with cheating by personation on the 16th instant by falsely stating to the complainant that he was Alibhoy Jeewajee, and thereby dishonestly inducing the complainant to pay to him the amount of Rs. 81-4, being the amount of a decree of the Small Causes Court passed in favour of the said Alibhoy Jeewajee and the second man with the abetment of the said offence. Yesterday the first accused was arrested and placed before the same Magistrate charged with the above offence. The case was postponed for hearing to the 28th instant; and on the application of Mr. R. M. Patel, who appeared on behalf of the defence, the prisoner was held to bail on furnishing two securities in a sum of Rs. 2,000 each.

PRINCE KALOOBA.—The Government had sent instructions that this Prince should be sent to the Fort of Ahmednagar; but a suitable building not being available, a report has been sent to Government for further orders, and the Prince will either be allowed to remain here or be taken to Ahmednagar according to the orders of Government.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE marine reorganization scheme has progressed another stage, from the Military Accountant-General to the Financial Department; but the route to its final destination, *via* the India Office, is a long and weary one.—*Pioneer.*

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

THIS popular entertainment drew a crowded house at each performance yesterday afternoon and evening. At the afternoon performance Mr. Morarjee Goculdas gave a treat to upwards of 1,500 of his friends and mill-hands —a liberal example, which, we trust, will be followed by others of our rich townsmen who employ large numbers of men and women. Mr. Wilson also admitted free all the wives and children of the soldiers of the 66th Regiment. To-morrow afternoon Mr. Wilson has prepared a special performance to which all orphan children and those unable to pay for admission will be admitted free of charge. We hope all those in charge of the poor little ones will take advantage of this liberal offer on the part of the manager, who, we are sure, will be fully repaid by the sight of the happy faces of the juvenile audience. We are requested to state that a few seats in the Dress Circle only will be reserved for the public. We should advise all those who have not paid a visit to the Circus to do so at once, as we are informed that the season will positively close in a few days.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a regular sitting of the Court yesterday, the following among other matters were disposed of by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley:—

RE HORMUSJEE BHICKAJEE KARANJIA.

Mr. Budroodin, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. Lang remarked on behalf of an opposing creditor that the schedule was improper and imperfect; the insolvent having lumped every thing together during the last ten years. The Commissioner held that the schedule, which was not properly prepared, was absolutely worthless in the state in which it was. The profits for ten years were lumped together instead of being separately given for each year. His Lordship had from time to time thrown out hints about the imperfect preparation of schedules, and he was bound to see that parties obeyed the law. The application was refused.

RE HANNABAI, WIDOW.

Mr. Lang, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. She was an unfortunate woman who had been in jail by the executors and trustees of her late husband, and had been in jail more than nine months. Mr. Budroodin opposed the application on behalf of the detaining creditor, urging that it had been refused twice before, and that the Commissioner had ordered that a third application was not to be made before insolvent had paid Rs. 60 as the costs of the opposing creditor. At this stage of the proceedings, it appeared that Mr Budroodin had no right to appear in the case, no warrant of attorney having been filed by the opposing creditor; and he therefore withdrew. In consideration of the circumstances of the case, his Lordship granted an interim order for three months.

RE BALCRISHNA GUNPUT NAVALKAR.

Mr. Budroodin, for an opposing creditor, moved that the case be transferred to the opposed list. The insolvent, who appeared in person, had no objection to offer; and the application was granted.

RE MAHOMED HOOSHIN BIN MAHOMED EBRAHIM FARATAY.

Mr. Budroodin applied for an interim order on behalf of the insolvent. There was no opposition, and an interim order for three months was granted.

DISCHARGES.

In the course of the day, discharges were granted to several insolvents, whose names and liabilities are as follow:—Bhimjee Rowjee, writer, Rs. 1,071. Urjoon Pandowjee, a carpenter, Rs. 673. Dhondi Shivajee, a clerk, Rs. 331. Shaik Umur wullad Abdools, a fireman, Rs. 2,508. Antonio Jose Fernandes, a baker, Rs. 3,867. Mahadeo Narayan Pote, a servant, Rs. 370. Yamu Mahomed Umur, a dealer in country soap, Rs. 2,147. Byramjee Bomonjee Mistry, a carpenter, Rs. 1,941. Jaffer Lila, a dealer in vegetables, Rs. 1,508. Padmon Radkia Patel, a cultivator, Rs. 6,684.

EAST INDIA BANK CASE.

COMPROMISE OF CLAIMS AMOUNTING TO 15 LAKHS.

At the High Court on Tuesday last, before Sir Charles Sargent, in Chambers, the hearing was continued of an application made for sanction by the Court to a compromise of the claims of the East India Bank, in liquidation, against Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey and Kessowjee Naik. The proposal was supported by Dinanath Raghunath Khote and Ardasir Byramjee Kapadia, the present liquidators of the Bank, who had received an offer of Rs. 1,00,000 from Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey and of Rs. 50,000 and the certificates of 1,100 shares of the Bank from Kessowjee Naik, in full settlement of the Bank's claims against them respectively, amounting in all to some fifteen lakhs of rupees. The Advocate-General and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, appeared for the liquidators; Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, for Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey; and Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Bimington, Hore, and Langley, for Kessowjee Naik. Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Jackson and Tobin, Messrs. Bennet and Winter, and Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, appeared for Dharsey Hemraj and others; Mr. Thakurdas appeared for Vussonjee Mowjee, and Mr. Lynch for Eduljee Nusserwanjee Setna, while other shareholders appeared in person to oppose the application.

At the hearing of the matter on Monday last, his Lordship said he thought that, having regard to the claims made, and his power to meet the claims, Kessowjee Naik might consider whether he could not fairly offer a larger sum than Rs. 50,000 towards a compromise, and the hearing was adjourned for a day to admit of the question being put to him.

On Tuesday, Mr. Pigot said the suggestion made by his Lordship had been mentioned to his client Kessowjee Naik; and although the times were hard his client had agreed to give an additional half a lakh of rupees.

The Judge remarked that it was to be taken as settled that Kessowjee Naik was to pay a lakh of rupees.

At Mr. Pigot's request, his Lordship agreed to grant a month's time to Kessowjee for the payment of the additional half lakh.

The Advocate General had no objection.

Mr. Starling called his Lordship's attention to the affidavits filed, which stated that Cassumbhoy was to give a lakh of rupees, about as much would go back to him for dividend on the shares he held.

The Judge said that, as regarded Cassumbhoy, he was not satisfied that a lakh was the sum he must pay. There were six lakhs of call to be paid, and it was rather for Cassumbhoy to give evidence that most of the persons were in insolvent circumstances than for the liquidators to do so. It was no doubt a matter for compromise, but still the statement made regarding him was very unsatisfactory. His Lordship could not but think that he (Cassumbhoy) must pay more than a lakh. If not, his Lordship there would be no great difficulty in getting a judgment against him, as the *onus* of proof was on him. The assignment in favour of his wife was open to remark. This was a case in which the Court could accept only a reasonable compromise.

Mr. Inverarity said there would be an important question as to the real amount of Cassumbhoy's liability. The interest doubled the amount.

The Judge said there must be a liability, and there must be a reasonable offer. His Lordship did not feel justified in saying that the present was a reasonable offer, although it must be borne in mind he was not speaking upon certainties or facts, but on opinions only.

Mr. Inverarity admitted his client was liable for Rs. 70,000; but there was a probability of the amount being reduced and a possibility of his getting off. Respecting the call suit, if the instructions given to the learned counsel were correct, he must say Cassumbhoy would not be held liable.

The Judge observed that the Court of Appeal had upheld his opinion that that was completely a got-up transaction. Liquidators were trustees; they were liable for not doing their duty; and a Court of Equity would hold them liable unless they showed that they acted in good faith.

Mr. Inverarity said his client stated that the calls were not recoverable. The learned counsel doubted that a liquidator was a trustee.

The Judge observed that liquidators were trustees in a Court of Equity as much as directors. It was in breach of their duty they had acted; and although his Lordship was ready to admit that they had acted in good faith, still it was a mistake on their part. There was too strong an impression on the mind of the public and of the Court that these companies were started for the interest of the promoters. A good many things had since come to light, which supported that view. He (Cassumbhoy) neglected to recover the calls, and there was no answer unless he could show that these calls were not validly made or that the parties were insolvent.

Mr. Inverarity said there was no doubt a good many of the shareholders were insolvent; and Cassumbhoy would be entitled to give evidence regarding the circumstances of every one of the shareholders, which would be entering upon a long and interminable enquiry.

The Judge said he (Cassumbhoy) ought to offer more, and without that view, he should be communicated with.

Mr. Inverarity said there was no chance of more being offered by him.

The Advocate General mentioned that some of the evidence required to establish the claim against Cassumbhoy was in the hands of Cassumbhoy himself. Some of the documents had not been given up.

Mr. Inverarity urged that, considering Cassumbhoy's means, he could not be called upon to offer more. The liquidators, too, were of that opinion. His assets consisted chiefly of shares, which had all gone down. It was a matter of notoriety that he had paid nine lakhs of rupees to the creditors of his father. The liquidators were of opinion that the offer of a lakh made by him was a fair and reasonable one. Large sums of money belonging to his wife had been spent by Cassumbhoy and he was justified in giving his wife a preference to his other creditors. The liquidators had found Rs. 2,10,000 were due to her; and that the assignment to his wife could be held good at least for that amount. In conclusion, the learned counsel said his client was willing the Court should appoint any independent European auditor to examine his balance sheet. If the liquidators were right in what they said, the Court ought to accept the offer, Cassumbhoy could not offer anything more: if he did he would be in a worse position than he would be by his suits being prosecuted against him.

The Advocate General said his clients were of opinion that the offer of Cassumbhoy was a fair one.

Mr. Starling was heard against the acceptance of Cassumbhoy's offer. He held 3,000 shares of the Bank, on which, at the rate of Rs. 30 per share, he would get Rs. 90,000. There was no evidence that the alleged amount was due to his wife, and it did not appear what consideration for it was a *bona fide* one. With regard to his immoveable property, the liquidators said it was worth Rs. 10,000, whereas the fact was he owned one house which alone was valued at Rs. 60,000, besides a bungalow at Poona and Bandora. The mortgage of the shares had been executed since the suits were filed against him. He was able to pay more than a lakh. With reference to Kessowjee Naik, the learned counsel said one lakh out of the six lakhs went to Kessowjee's own firm, and with the interest the liability came to two lakh; and yet he was to get off by paying a lakh only. He was able to pay considerably more than a lakh of rupees.

Sir Charles Sargent, in disposing of the matter, said the question he had to determine was always a very embarrassing one. It was a question which must to a certain extent be a matter of opinion and speculation. His Lordship had before certain offers made by Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey and Kessowjee Naik who, his Lordship might consider, were the only persons from whom large additions to the assets of the company could be expected, in addition to the paltry sum now in the hands of the liquidators. The question was whether these offers could be accepted. His Lordship said he must bear in mind that it was an attempt by the liquidators to wind up the affairs of the company; and any reasonable proposal was entitled to consideration. The proposed compromise was one which met with the entire approbation of the official liquidators. Some attempt had been made to cast doubts on their good faith; but the gentlemen who made the insinuations spoke on information and belief. The only way his Lordship could allow them to make good their allegations would be to allow them to impeach the appointment of the liquidators. His Lordship thought he should open a door to no end of litigation if he listened to such insinuations without any support from any clear statement. On both these grounds, and considering all the circumstances, the character of the claims, and the amount of property owned by the persons on whose behalf the compromise was offered, his Lordship said he should treat the present application as a *bona fide* one. The claims against Kessowjee Naik and Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey had been so long standing that there would be considerable difficulty in proving a case against these people. As to the call suit, one of the questions would be raised and it would be almost impossible to form an opinion—whether those calls were validly made. It might be they were not, and it was possible many of the shareholders might escape. If they were validly made, it was difficult to see how Cassumbhoy could escape. As to Kessowjee, he was not a liquidator; his position was different; and it would be difficult to fix him except by proof of collusion. It would give rise to several nice questions of very considerable difficulty. Again, the question in the purchased-shares suit was a question of very great difficulty, for there were grave doubts as to how far the liquidators own as to whether such purchase was *ultra vires*. Then there was the question of acquiescence even supposing there was a breach of duty. The matters relating to the suits occurred twelve years ago; and it was a matter of considerable uncertainty as to what the ultimate result of the suits would be. That being so, the question was what are the circumstances of the gentlemen on whose behalf the offers were made? It was impossible to get very reliable information as to the means of those gentlemen; and it was impossible for the Court to do much more than rely upon the opinion of the liquidators and of the gentlemen's solicitors, who had and were of opinion that his balance sheet was correct although doubts had been thrown on it. As to Kessowjee Naik, there was not the same evidence. He is a substantial man; and at his Lordship's suggestion he had consented to offer half a lakh more. The question was, was it to the advantage of the company that these offers should be accepted? The suits were of a doubtful nature; and looking at not only the property but the probable result of the suits if prosecuted, his Lordship considered that these offers were, on the face of them, not unreasonable. The above-mentioned elements were important to consider, namely the difficulty in the suits and the enormous time which they must necessarily take. The call suit would very likely have to be referred to the Commissioner; and the two suits could not possibly be settled in two years. These matters deserved most serious consideration, and disposed his Lordship to agree to anything in the nature of a reasonable offer. When he considered that out of 8,000 shares the holders of 300 to 350 shares only had come forward to oppose, and that therefore the bulk of the shareholders, to whom notice had been given by

question; and well they may, for the margin is a wide one. The line of demarcation to be observed, and the time and conditions of the occupation during the progress of the negotiations for a definitive peace, are in themselves sufficient to secure for the Muscovites the mastery during these business transactions; while a number of conditions directly or indirectly influencing the military position of the parties respectively may be thrown into the scale like the sword of Brennus. Thus apart from the point of the unmoored temporary occupation of or march through Constantinople, what is there to prevent the Russians from asking the surrender of the Turkish ironclad fleet as part of the price of the armistice? The concession of this demand would deprive Turkey of one of her most formidable instruments of action, should the suspension of arms not lead to peace, and would thus secure the Black Sea coast from further molestation; and the claim might well be put forward by Russia as an equivalent for her willingness to forego all the advantages she might still reap from using her superiority by land and refrain from pressing on to the capital. How wide—nay, almost inexhaustible—is the range of such secondary conditions of an armistice will best appear from the rumour current in Constantinople that among the concessions demanded is the right to occupy some point on the Asiatic side of the Straits, with liberty to provide for the security of the troops stationed there by throwing up fortifications. This is naturally thought to be connected with the point about securing Russian interests in the passage of the Straits, which it would, doubtless, most effectually do.

Thus it will be seen what powerful means of pressure the Russians have in hand; indeed, if they want to use it freely they may make a definitive peace before granting the armistice. But whether this really be their intention, or whether they merely aim at making the Turks more amenable to their military terms, certain it is that the movement of their troops has again begun in the direction of Constantinople; and, according to the latest accounts they are likewise marching down towards Gallipoli. But this is not very material, for Tchorlu is only about 20 English miles from Rodosto, on the Sea of Marmora, and quite close to the latter are the defiles between the Kuru Dagh and the Tekir Dath, affording an excellent position for taking up an observant attitude close to Gallipoli, whence they may descend on the place in a night's march, if need be. It will be remembered that the *Agence Russe*, while confirming Prince Gortschakoff's declaration to the British Cabinet that Gallipoli would not be taken into the range of the Russian operations and attacked unless Turkish Regulars were concentrated there, added that if Suleiman betook himself thither he would be to blame for forcing the Russian Army to protect its flang; and as it so happens, a portion, at least, of that General's forces has actually gone to Gallipoli; so that if the Russians desire a plea for going there, they have it.

The diplomatic action of this Government has begun. Yesterday the Austrian Ambassador at St. Petersburg presented to the Russian Government a Note of the Vienna Cabinet, informing it of the attitude taken up by it with regard to the peace stipulations as far as her own interests are concerned. The right of Russia to settle with Turkey is not contested, but the note declares at the same time that the stipulations of Kenvalik, as far as they affect existing Treaties, or affect European or Austro-Hungarian interests, cannot be deemed valid until sanctioned by an understanding between the signatary Powers.

Thus the attitude of the Austrian Cabinet now is only consistent with that presented all along. While maintaining the strictest neutrality during the war, this Government has seized every opportunity to repeat that questions of general European interest could only be decided by Europe, and that existing Treaties could only be altered in concert with the Powers. The Russians passed the Pruth, the Danube, and the Balkan in succession; the Roumanians declared their independence, and likewise crossed the Danube; the Montenegrins were allowed free course in their career of conquest, provided they kept away from the Austrian frontier; the Servians, too, were permitted to go to war and to operate in Bulgaria and Old Servia; and to all questions addressed to Austria as to whether she had any objection, the invariable answer was that there was no intention to control freedom of action during the war, provided it was kept off the Austro-Hungarian frontier; but that as to the consequences of all these military and political movements, the consideration thereof would have to be reserved to a general Congress. The same language was held on receipt of the Turkish Circular asking for mediation. The office was declined as being incompatible with neutrality; but the right of Austria to have a say in the final settlement, both as a European and a neighbouring Power, was formally asserted. The right of this signatary Powers, so often insisted upon by us, is claimed in face of the stipulations of Kezanlik. The war between Russia and Turkey could only affect the relation of these two States to each other, but not to the rest of the signatary Powers. From all that has preceded, moreover, Russia must have been prepared for this. It may be supposed, too, that the step has not been taken without the knowledge of the other Powers, who, if not so much interested, are yet as much entitled to speak to the point at issue—namely, whether or not the Eastern Question is to remain of European moment; and the probability is that simultaneously with Austria some of the Cabinets, at any rate, have acted in like manner, or are preparing to do so. Much, however, will doubtless depend on whether an agreement in this respect has already been or will be come to between all the Powers.

THE DEBATE ON THE SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE.

THE House of Commons on Monday, Jan. 28, was crowded from floor to roof with a large and excited audience. Every seat in the body of the House was occupied when the Speaker took the Chair, and the Galleries were filled to overflowing. Before the Orders of the Day were called on,

The Marquis of Hartington asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether, after he had made his statement in moving the Vote of Credit, he would consent to an adjournment until Tuesday. This question was received with some cries of "No" from the Ministerial benches, but

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that as the statement which he had to make was one of great importance, and as it would contain some new matter, he thought an adjournment would be advantageous, on condition that the House was allowed to go into Committee without opposition, and that private members having motions down for to-night will withdraw them. Mr. Rylands, who had given notice of a preliminary opposition to the motion that the Speaker leave the Chair, withdrew it, and the House having gone at once into Committee of Supply,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose, loudly cheered from the Ministerial bench, to make a statement which he said was, perhaps, of greater importance than any which had been brought forward in his time. Abstaining from any preliminary remarks on the preceding orator, he proceeded at once to sum up the situation of the belligerents and the relations of the European Powers to them. Turkey, he said, had been defeated by Russia, and, having asked for peace, had been informed that an armistice would be granted on conditions which the Government had to certain bases for a future peace. These bases had been communicated to Her Majesty's Government, not officially, but in an authoritative form, and it was also said that the Porte had agreed to them. Nevertheless, although several days had passed, there was no news of an armistice being signed, and much uncertainty as to what was likely to happen still prevailed. The reasons for this delay could only be conjectured. The bases of peace were somewhat elastic, and it might be that the Russians differed from them, that something was kept back, and that the Porte would be placed at a disadvantage. Although the Government did not desire to advise the Porte, it was impossible for it to refrain from expressing its opinion as to the terms of peace, especially as erroneous views prevailed as to their moderation. Although several versions of the Russian terms had been received, the following was the version communicated, though not officially, by the Russian Ambassador to Lord Derby:—First of all Bulgaria within the limits of Bulgarian nationality—not less than the limits contended for in the Conference—is to be an autonomous tributary State, with a Christian Governor, a native militia, and no Turkish troops except at certain points, to be settled hereafter. Secondly, independence of Montenegro with increase of territory, and independence of Roumania with territorial indemnity. These terms were loudly cheered by the Opposition, as also was the condition that the administrative autonomy is to be sufficiently guaranteed; but the announcement that Servia is to be independent was received with cries of "Oh!" Other conditions are small reforms for the other Christian provinces; an indemnity for the expenses of the war in a pecuniary, territorial or other form—at which there was some laughter; and finally, an ulterior understanding for the safeguarding of the rights and interests of Russia in the Straits. The Chancellor dwelt at some length on the serious and sweeping nature of the proposed changes in the internal administration of Turkey, which, he said, must take cognizance of interests not those besides the belligerents, and must be matters of European concern. Next he passed to the acts of the Government within the last month, and after calling attention to the rapid advance of the Russian troops towards the points where British interests were menaced, he stated that on December 13 Lord Derby had addressed a despatch to the Russian Government pointing out the danger of even a temporary occupation of the Dardanelles, and the Russian Government, in reply, sent a memorandum stating that the acquisition of Constantinople was not contemplated by the Emperor, and that its future disposal could only be settled by the Great Powers of Europe; but the point of occupation was left unsettled. On January 12 the Government, being of opinion that any Russian occupation of Gallipoli would be an obstacle to the proper consideration of the terms of a final settlement, asked for an assurance that no Russian force would be sent to Gallipoli. In reply the Russian Government informed us that they had no intention to direct their forces there unless Turkish regulars were concentrated at Gallipoli. Nevertheless, the Russian advance continued, and ultimately the Government, having obtained the necessary firman from the Sultan, ordered the Fleet into the Dardanelles, but it was afterwards recalled when information reached the Government which induced them to believe that the Porte had accepted preliminaries of peace. In dealing with this part of the subject the Chancellor stated positively and authoritatively that the intention of the Russian Government was that the ulterior understanding on the question of the Straits should be settled between itself and the Porte, subject, of course, to the interests of the Powers as regarded their own rights. The question of the despatch of the Fleet, however, was one only of the moment; but the question of the attitude to be assumed by England at the great council which must be summoned was of far greater importance. The Government desired to go into council backed by the united voice and the undivided strength of the country, and they asked for this vote, not necessarily to be all spent, but as a proof that Parliament had confidence in the Government, and would trust them to use the whole force of England if it should be needed. If this confidence were refused, of course the Government could not continue to administer matters of this grave importance; but he believed that to place this power in their hands would be the most certain means of avoiding war.

The Chairman having put the question that a vote of £6,000,000 be agreed to,

The Marquis of Hartington rose and suggested that the adjournment should be until Thursday, as the vote was now represented to be one of confidence, and was based on papers which were not yet before the House.

Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Forster supported the suggestion, as did Mr. Bright, who asked whether the determination to send the Fleet into the Dardanelles had been communicated to Russia; also whether it was intended that we should go into conference with loaded cannon and revolvers. Sir R. Peel also thought an adjournment to Thursday not unreasonable, but regarded the vote, not as one of general confidence, but of confidence in the Government as regarded the spending of so much of the vote as might be needed to maintain the honour and interests of England. Mr. Bromley Davenport and Mr. C. Denison, on the other hand, strongly urged the Government not to give a longer adjournment, which they believed was only asked for the purpose of getting an explanation by wire. Sir William Harcourt warmly protested against any attempt to snatch a verdict, and Lord R. Montagu, Mr. Laing, and Mr. Trevelyan also made some observations.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to a question from Mr. Childers as to the form of the vote, said that any part not expended before the end of the financial year would be returned into the exchequer. In answer to Mr. Bright, he said that no notification of the despatch of the fleet to the Dardanelles was sent to Russia, because it was so soon countermanded; and with regard to the adjournment, he thought, on the whole, it was not unreasonable that it should be until Thursday.

The further consideration of the vote was accordingly postponed until Thursday.

THURSDAY, JAN. 31.

In the House of Commons, before the commencement of the debate on the Vote of Credit—which attracted a crowded audience—several questions were addressed to the Government bearing on the Eastern Question.

In answer to Mr. Chaplin, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that up to the latest date no news had reached the Government of the conclusion of an armistice. It was true that the Russian forces were advancing southwards, but on what point the Government had no information. The Government, he added, was still firmly resolved to adhere to the conditions of Lord Derby's despatch, at which there was much cheering from the Ministerialists, and counter cheers from the Opposition. Mr. Bourke, in answer to Sir J. Hay, promised in a few days to lay on the table the number of persons at Constantinople entitled to the protection of Great Britain; and in answer to Mr. Chaplin he stated that though the telegraph between Constantinople and Adrianople was open at the latest date, the wire from Gallipoli to Constantinople had been cut.

In answer to Mr. Ashley, the Chancellor of the Exchequer promised to lay on the table the official correspondence relating to the letters from Mr. Gladstone to Mr. Negropontis which would illustrate Mr. Layard's share in the matter.

On a motion that the House go into Committee of Supply on the vote for £6,000,000, Mr. Forster rose to move this resolution of which he had given notice:—"That this House, having been informed in Her Majesty's gracious Speech that the conditions on which Her Majesty's neutrality is founded had not been infringed by either belligerent engaged in the war in the East of Europe and having since received no information sufficient to justify a departure from the policy of neutrality and peace, sees no reason for adding to the burthens of the people by voting unnecessary supplies." At the outset he admitted that if the Government could make out a good case, it would be the duty of the House of Commons, notwithstanding the depressed state of trade, to grant the demand made upon it, and the constituencies would approve it. But the Ministers had not made out any such case, nor had they informed the House how much money they actually wanted or what they were going to spend it upon. In its form it was unprecedented, and he showed that it had no resemblance to the Vote of Credit asked by the late Government in 1870. But what had occurred since the opening of the Session to justify a departure from the attitude of reluctance then assumed by the Government? It was evident from the recent speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the terms of peace were the "unexpected occurrence" anticipated in the Queen's Speech, but Mr. Forster declared that there was nothing in them which could justify the country in arming. The first six points, he argued, did not touch the interests of England at all, nor was there anything in the demand of an indemnity to create suspicion. As to the ulterior understanding for safeguarding the rights of Russia in the Straits, this, he maintained, was a natural demand for Russia to make on Turkey; but there was nothing whatever to show that Russia meant to make the unreasonable proposal that she should have the exclusive right of passing her ships through the Dardanelles. If she did Mr. Forster said he would support the proposal of the Government, but the papers showed that Russia had all along admitted that this was a matter to be settled by the Powers, and not between her and Turkey. The extraordinary delay in the conclusion of the armistice might be alleged as a reason for this vote; but one most natural explanation of this delay was the hesitation of the Turks to sign the hard terms imposed on them—a hesitation which would be increased by this demand. Examining the grounds alleged by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for this Vote—the weight it would give the Government in the coming Conference, and its importance as a Vote of Confidence—Mr. Forster ridiculed the notion that the English Delegates would gain any weight by being able to say that they had won Vote in the face of the Conference. As to a Vote of Confidence, how could that be justified by the recent acts of the Government? Was it confidence in the policy which sent the Fleet to the Dardanelles, or in that which recalled it? Was it confidence in the Prime Minister? To this the Ministerialists replied by loud and prolonged cheering—was it confidence in Lord Derby? It was impossible for the opposition to repose confidence in the Government, which it believed capable of repeating, without warning, the reckless act of last week, which he showed to be a clear breach of neutrality. Although he admitted that the Government ought to be supported in resisting a permanent occupation of Constantinople by Russia, he was not prepared to say that a temporary occupation was to be forbidden to her. If the Government would go into conference with the other Powers determined to maintain the real interests of England—among which he mentioned not only Egypt and the Suez Canal, but equal access with Russia to the Black Sea and the improvements in the condition of the Christian populations—they would be supported by the united voice of the people.

Mr. Cross, who replied on behalf of the Government, began by commenting on the vagueness and ambiguity of Mr. Forster's speech, and was loudly cheered from the Conservative benches in denouncing the "lying spirit" abroad as evinced in the persistent misrepresentation of the Ministerial policy. It was untrue that there was a War Party in the Cabinet, and there was not the smallest foundation for the insinuation that this was a sham Vote. Neither was it asked for as one of general confidence, but only an expression of confidence that the Government would not use the money unnecessarily. The Government, as he showed by quotations from the despatches, had never varied in their attitude of neutrality; and he defied Mr. Gladstone, or any one else, to point to any proof that the Government had spoken with two voices to Turkey, or that it had deceived either Turkey or Russia. Neither Government had made a single complaint against us. As to the despatch of the Fleet he denied that it was a reckless act, or that it was a breach of neutrality. It was sent for a particular purpose, to protect British life and property at Constantinople in case of tumult, but when the necessity had passed away—when the Government heard that the Turkish Plenipotentiaries had been ordered to accept the terms of Russia, it was recalled. Mr. Cross next traced in detail the progress of events since the Sultan first applied for an armistice, dwelling on the unexplained delays, and showing that the slower the negotiations for an armistice proceeded the faster the Russians advanced towards Constantinople. These delays were caused neither by Turkey nor by the British Government, but solely by Russia, and when Turkey had agreed to accept the Russian terms, what practical necessity was there for Russia continuing her advance. Even now the Government had no official knowledge of the terms. It was not until the notice of the Vote had been given that they were communicated unofficially to the Government; and, at the last moment, just as the Vote was being moved, intelligence had been received that the question of the Straits was to be dropped out of the bases. The object of the Vote was peace—a permanent, durable, and complete peace—which was in British interest of the most vital kind. England was determined that her voice should be heard at the ultimate settlement, and so far from there being any difference of opinion in the Cabinet on the subject, even Lord Carnarvon, though he had retired, had expressed his opinion that this Vote was essential to strengthen the hands of our diplomacy. Until it had actually happened, he would not believe that Mr. Forster would put his resolution to the vote, but if he did it would be rejected by an enormous majority.

Sir W. Lawson opposed the Vote in a characteristic speech, declaring that the Government had betrayed the Turks and ought to forfeit the confidence of the country. The Vote ought not to be carried without an appeal to the country, and if the Government refused to take this constitutional course he threatened to use all the powers of the House to defeat it.

Mr. Hardcastle pointed out that by his Oxford speech Mr. Gladstone had refused the question to a personal issue between himself and Lord Beaconsfield, and regretted that so large a portion of the Liberal Party should support him in it.

Mr. Laing maintained that the object of the Government in the coming negotiations was to patch up the remnants of the Turkish Empire, and refused to grant any money for that purpose. The most fitting solution of the Eastern Question was the establishment of a new Byzantine Empire, and Mr. Laing concluded by making some practical suggestions as to the mode in which this could be done.

Sir J. Hay denied that there was any foundation for attributing warlike designs to the Government. If any mistake had been committed it was the withdrawal of the Fleet, for there were more than 3,000 persons at Constantinople entitled to British protection, whose lives, property, and honour might be endangered. He suggested that some part of the Vote might be employed in purchasing the Turkish Fleet.

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Lustrine.
The new Floral Galon for Trimmings.
Damasee Ribbons, in all thenew Colours.
Moss Silk.
Damasee Ganze.
Chinelle Ganze.
New Rainbow Blonde.
New Persian Cord.
Tarlatans, in new Colours.
Rich Silks, in new Colours.
Rich Velvets, in new Colours.
New Cashmeres.
New Coloured Irish Linen.
New Crepe Lisle Rufflings.
New Lace Mittens.
BALL DRESSES, in all the "New" Materials.
New Bonnets, in all the "New" Colours.
New Hats, in all the "New" Colours.
Richelieu, and "Anne of Austria" Collars.
Cavalier Collars, "Swan Bill Corsets."
Children's Hats and Dresses, in the latest styles.
Infants' Cloaks and Hoods.
Fancy Neck Ties and Fancy Fans.
New "Flowers," "Feathers," and "Laces."
SUPERIOR KID GLOVES FOR LADIES, Black, White, and Colored.
SUPERIOR KID GLOVES (White) for GENTLEMEN.

Patterns and Prices sent on application, "Post Free."

"WEDDING and MOURNING" Orders specially attended to.
"LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP."

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
NO. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.
December, 12th 1877.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE,
CHAMPAGNE Perinet & fils.....Qts. per doz. Rs. 43
CHAMPAGNE Perinet & fils.....Pts. 2 doz. Rs. 45
CLARET Cissac Medoc Qts. per doz. Rs. 15
SHERRY, J. and C.
White's, white seal...Qts. per doz. Rs. 26
GINGER ALE, Cantrell & Cochrane's ... per doz. Rs. 4
STIRLING, BALD & Co.
2, Dean Lane.

FOR SALE,
GAUTIER FRERE'S CHOICE BRANDIES.
000.....Rs. 24 per doz. | 000 } .....Rs. 30 per doz.
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V }
Liberal discount to large Purchasers.
COWASJEE BROTHERS,
Sole Agents Bombay, Scinde, and Punjaub.
Elphinstone Circle.
RETAIL AGENT—MR. JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street.
Do. do. MR. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poidoni.

McEWAN'S BEER.

THE NEW SEASON'S BREW now being received is of excellent quality and is highly recommended.
Price per doz. Quarts Cash Rs. 4 0
,, ,, Pints ,, ,, 2 12
Bulk per Hogshead ,, ,, 57 0
Apply to
WALLACE & Co.,
2, Parsee Bazar Street.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—
ESCHENAUER'S ST. ESTEPHE, an excellent Claret, delicate in flavor, and very pure..... Per doz. P. 2 doz. Rs. 12 Rs. 14
Do. SAUTERNES, a very choice White Wine ..... ,, 15 ,, 17
Do. COGNAC, an exceedingly pure Brandy ..... ,, 28
EMANUEL LEGRAND, fine Champagne Cognac ,, 19
Also a small Consignment of the well-known and favorite Wines
CHATEAU LAFITTE ..... ,, 34
CHATEAU LAGRANGE ..... ,, 23½
JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.,
2nd January 1878. Hornby Row.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY SOCIETY for the PREVENTION of CRUELTY to ANIMALS.—The THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Society will be held in the Durbar Room, at the Town Hall, on THURSDAY, the 21st inst., at 5-45 p.m.
The attendance of Friends and Supporters is requested.

EDWD. VAN DER STRAATEN,
KAIKHOSRO N. KABRAJI,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.
Bombay, 14th February 1878.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are INVITED by the Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Company for the CONSTRUCTION of MANAGER'S BUNGALOW, COTTON GODOWNS and SUBSIDIARY WORKS. Plans, conditions of contract and forms of Tender can be obtained at the Office of D. GOSTLING, Esquire, Architect, Byculla Bridge. Sealed Tenders to be sent in to the undersigned on or before MONDAY, the 25th instant.
The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of Local Committee,
JAMES H. LATIMER,
Secretary in Bombay.

BY PERMISSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.
GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES
AT LANOWLEE, IN POONA DISTRICT.
31,000 TICKETS, 2 RUPEES EACH.

400 PRIZES.

1 Prize—One large bungalow, tiled-roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 20,000, including land.
Prize—One Large Bungalow, Galvanized roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 18,000, including land.
Prize—One small Bungalow, tiled-roof, portion of the Hotel, proximate value Rs. 5,000, including land.

IN CASH.

Prize Rs. 2,000	4 Prizes Rs. 125	25 Prizes Rs. 20	
1 Prize ,, 1,000	5 Prizes ,, 100	150 Prizes ,, 10	
1 Prize ,, 500	10 Prizes ,, 50	200 Prizes ,, 5	

The Bungalows are known as Lanowlee Hotel.
Agents are invited for Out-stations; liberal Commission will allowed.
Tickets to be had at the undermentioned Agents.
For further particulars apply to

ARDASEER MERWANJEE,
Proprietor Lanowlee Hotel

AGENTS:
1—Atmaram Sagoon, Esq., Bookseller, Kalbadevie Road.
2—Jehangier Bazonjee Karanee, Esq., Parsee Bazaar, Fort.
3—Nowrojee Cursetjee Karass, Esq., Parsee Bazaar, Fort.
4—B. F. Furtado, Esq., Catholic Bookseller, Kalbadevie Road.
5—Kakeebhai Puddumsee, Esq., near Crawford Market.
6—Merwanjee Framjee Postwalla, Esq., Bazaar Gate, Fort.
7—Francis D'Netto, Esq., Black Town, Madras.
8—Messrs. Framjee Nusserwanjee & Co., Nellgherry Hills.
9—Messrs. Darlington & Co. Calcutta.
10—Mr. Richard West Planting and Agent Contractor, South Wynaad, Veythery.
Full particulars will be duly announced.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.
JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

THE ADELPHI FAMILY HOTEL, AND THE VICTORIA HOTEL,
PROPRIETOR, PALLONJEE PESTONJEE.

MR. CAWASJEE PALLONJEE, the SON of the late old Pallonjee Pestonjee, the well-known Proprietor of the above Popular HOTELS, begs most respectfully to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen and to the European Gentry generally, that he has, in deference to the expressed wishes of most of his late father's friends and admirers, and with the object and desire to perpetuate his father's good name in connection with these Hotels, at a very considerable cost now become the sole purchaser and owner thereof.
Mr. Cawasjee will endeavour to treat his patrons with the same courtesy and attention which was so characteristic of his good father, and this, coupled with long experience and intimate acquaintance with the routine arrangements of the Hotels during his father's lifetime, will, he trusts, be a sufficient guarantee of the Hotels being carried on upon the principles inculcated by his revered father.
ARRIAGES AND HORSES KEPT ON THE PREMISES, AT THE RAILWAY STATIONS AND BUNDER.

NOTICES.

BUILDING SITES.

OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

SEVERAL ELIGIBLE BUILDING SITES available on LEASES of 20 years, or more, as may be agreed upon. The sites are in open healthy localities, within three minutes' drive of the Fort, and in the immediate vicinity of the Tramway line; and are suitable either for Bungalows, a larger class of Dwelling Houses, or Chawls. Plans of the buildings to be erected must be approved by the Company. Offers will be received by the undersigned, who will also supply any further information which may be required.

By order of the Board,
J. HECTOR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
New Colaba Company, Limited, Bruce Lane, 6th February 1878.

OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY.
A BLENDING
OF THE FINEST OLD
CAMPBELTOWN
AND
ISLAY WHISKIES,
SELECTED FOR AND IMPORTED
BY THE
UNDERSIGNED.

Per Dozen, Rs. 23.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS of AERATED WATERS.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS